THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

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Published Weekly at 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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A combination of Soluble Milk Casein with Glycerophosphates, constituting an ideal TONIC NERVE FOOD.

VALKASA is on the P.A.T.A. List.

Minimum Retail Price, in 2-oz., 8-oz., and 16-oz. Tins, 1/-, 3/-, and 5/6 each.
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HYDROCHLORIC ACID WITH ALBUMIN.

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Spike

We hold Good Stocks of all the above and can quote to advantage.

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Index and Buyers' Guide, pp. 5, 6 and 7.

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SALICYLIC ACID AND DERIVATIVES
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1/- size 25's 6/- per dozen.
1/9 „ 50's 11/- „
3/- „ 100's 20/6 „.
bulk 15/- per 1,000.

Bearing Chemist's Name and Address.



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WINDOW DISPLAY MATERIAL !

The price of Acetylsalicylic Acid is rapidly advancing, and we advise our clients to anticipate their demands for a few months.

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BRIGHTON ENGLAND

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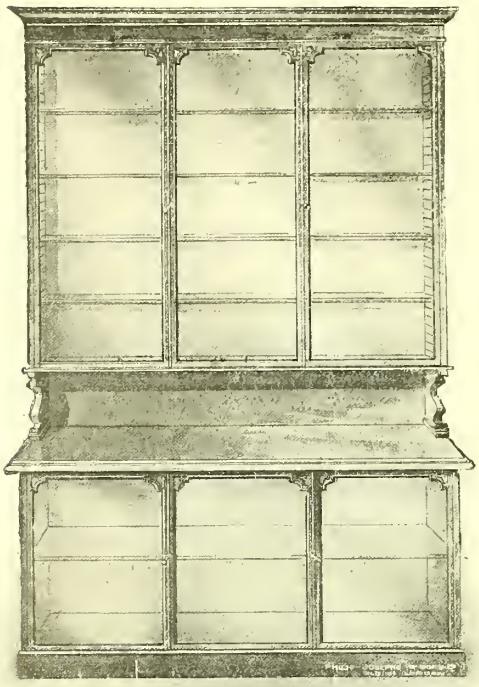
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93, Old St., London, E.C.

COMPLETE SHOPFITTERS.

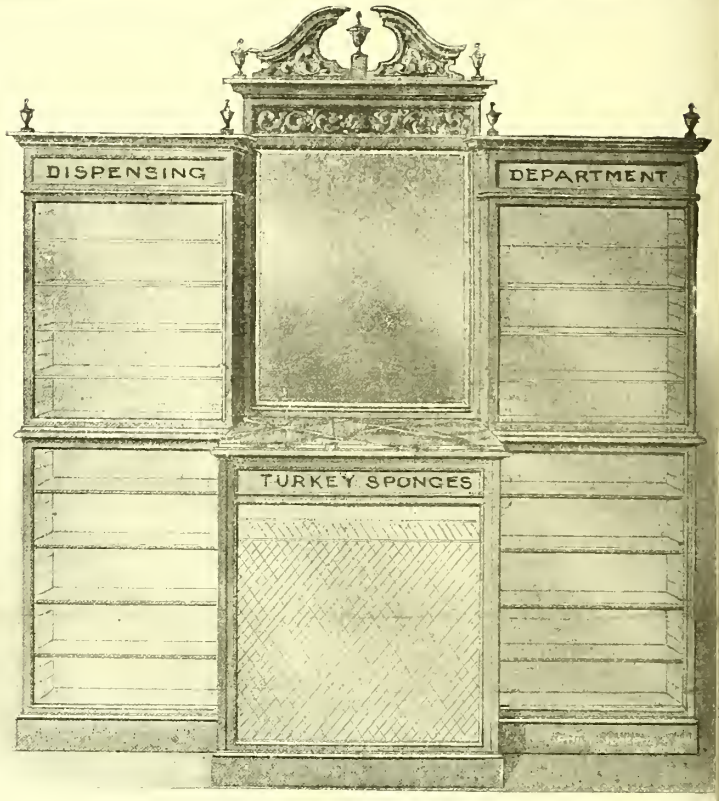
WIRE: "JOSIPHIAH LONDON"



SPECIFICATION.

Constructed of Mahogany, and opening in front with sashes, glazed 21-oz glass, and secured by patent fasteners. Interior finished black, and fitted with sliding polished-edge wood shelves. The upper case supported from lower part by shaped brackets forming recess. Door-heads ornamented by carved corners.

4 ft. long × 9 ft. high	..	..	..	..	..	£7	0	0
5 ft.	,,	,,	..	..	..	..	..	8	5	0
6 ft.	,,	,,	..	..	..	..	..	9	7	6
7 ft.	,,	,,	..	..	..	..	..	11	0	0
8 ft.	,,	,,	..	..	..	..	..	12	10	0
9 ft.	,,	,,	..	..	..	..	..	13	7	6
10 ft.	,,	,,	..	..	..	..	..	14	10	0
12 ft.	,,	,,	..	..	..	..	..	16	16	0



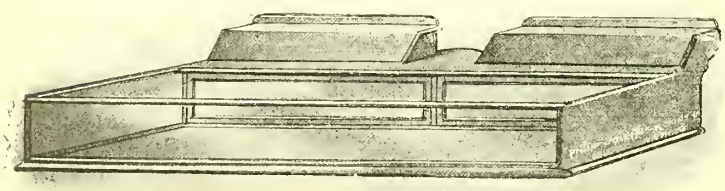
SPECIFICATION.

Constructed of Solid Mahogany. Central bevelled plate mirror, surmounted by carved panel and pediment, Other details are precisely the same as No. 67.

5 ft. long × 2 ft. 6 in. back to front × 6 ft. 6 in. high to top of pediment	..	..	..	..	£14	0	0
6 ft. Ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	0	0
7 ft. Ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	0	0

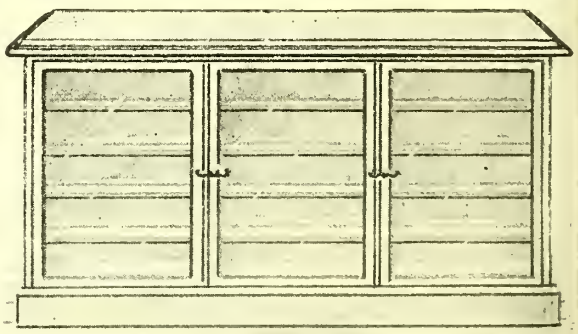
Top portion only.

5 ft.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£7	10	0
6 ft.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	0	0
7 ft.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	15	0



Constructed of Mahogany and plate glass with mahogany display and serving shelves at back (serving shelves are not made in 3 ft. and 4 ft. lengths). Open at back with mirror falls.

3 ft. long × 1 ft. 9 in. wide × 12 in. high over all	£2	15	0
4 ft.	Ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	6
5 ft.	Ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	0	0
6 ft.	Ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	10	0
7 ft.	Ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	0
8 ft.	Ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	0	0
9 ft.	Ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	15	0
10 ft.	Ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	10	0



All exposed portions of Solid Mahogany with plate glass cases in front. Interior of cases fitted with adjustable shelves. 3 ft. high × 2 ft. wide.

5 ft. long	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£4	5	0
6 ft.	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	6
7 ft.	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	0	0
8 ft.	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	17	6
9 ft.	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	15	0
10 ft.	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	10	0
12 ft.	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	5	0
14 ft.	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	0	0
16 ft.	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	17	6

Vibrona

THE IDEAL TONIC WINE.

One dozen—36/- net. **carriage forward.**
Two dozen—36/- per doz. net. **carriage paid.**
Three dozen—35/- per doz. net. **carriage paid.**
15 dozen—2½ per cent. discount, **carriage paid.**
36 dozen—5 per cent. discount, **carriage paid.**

MONTHLY ACCOUNT, STRICTLY **NET.**

The Minimum Retail Price is **3/9** *per bottle.*

Bronamalt

AN IDEAL TONIC FOOD.

2/6 Size.

Less than one doz., 26/- per doz. net. **carriage forward.**
One dozen—24/- per doz. net. **carriage forward.**
Two dozen—24/- per doz. net. **carriage paid.**

4/6 Size.

Less than one doz. 45/- per doz. net. **carriage forward.**
One dozen—42/- per doz. net. **carriage paid.**

Usual Monthly Settlement Terms.

VIBRONA and BRONAMALT are on the P.A.T.A. List.

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The entire constituents of
SPIRIT OF NITROUS ETHER
IN A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FORM.

"*Deserves the gratitude of medicine and pharmacy.*"—THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

When a pint of Spirit. Æther. Nit. is required, it is simply necessary to pour into a measure 19 fluid ounces of 90 per cent. Alcohol, sp. gr. ·834, snap off the end of a cartridge of ITROSYL, and empty the contents into the Alcohol.

ITROSYL is supplied in cases containing one doz. amber glass cartridges, hermetically sealed, at **14/-** per case. A special metal opener is supplied free.

ENDOLYTIC TUBES

"**A revolution in the art of Urine Testing.**"—*Medical Press & Circular.*

ENDOLYTIC TUBES are packed in boxes containing 25 of each of the following Tests, at **2/-** per box. Cases containing four boxes (100 Endolytic Tubes) either all one kind or assorted, **7/6**, including nickel-plated pocket case.

For Albumin and Albumose (*almost colourless Reagent*).
For Glucose (*Blue Reagent*).
For Acetone (*Dry Reagent.*)
For Diacetic Acid (*Yellow Reagent*).

WHOLESALE TERMS.

Less than 1 dozen cases of 100 Tubes	. .			10 per cent discount.
1 to 3	,,	,,	,, ,, ...	15 ,,
Over 3	,,	,,	,, ,, ...	20 ,,

Usual Monthly Settlement Terms.

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Toilet Crême de Luxe

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STRIKING NEWSPAPER DISPLAYS APPEARING DAILY

FIX UP A WINDOW SHOW, NOW!

COST.

	£	s.	d.
6 doz. {Ven-Yusa Non-Greasy Cream, 1/- size	2	15	6
1 gross Ven-Yusa Toilet Soap, Super-Creamed ... ... (Boxed in threes)	1	17	0
1 gross do. (in doz. boxes) ...	1	16	0
	6	8	6
2½% Cash Discount... ...	0	3	3
	6	5	3
Bonus for Window Show ...	0	15	0
	£5	10	3

SELLING PRICE.

	£	s.	d.
6 doz. Ven-Yusa Cream at 1/- ...	3	12	0
2 gross Ven-Yusa Toilet Soap ...	4	16	0
	£8	8	0

PROFIT, £2 17s. 9d. = 52%

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BRANCH OFFICES: MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, AND ADELAIDE, AUSTRALIA.

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Levermore, A., & Co., Ltd.
Mumford, G. S., & Sons
Nichols Chemical Co., Ltd.
Sturge, John & E., Ltd.

Chamomile Oil
Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.

Chemicals
Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Boake Roberts & Co., Ltd.
Boehm, F., Ltd.
Bramwell, E., & Son, Ltd.
British DrugHouses Ltd., The
Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd.
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Carnegie Bros.
Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd.
EvansSons Lescher & Webb, Ld
Greeff, R. W. & Co.
Hopkin & Williams, Ltd.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Lane-Hall, R., & Co.
Mallinckrodt Chem. Works
Martindale, W.
May & Baker, Ltd.
Reitmeyer & Co.
Saccharin Corporation, Ltd.
Scheller, Emil, & Co., A. G.
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.
Sturge, John & E., Ltd.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.
Washington Chemical Co., Ld.
White, A., & Sons
Zimmermann, C., & Co. Chemicals), Ltd.

Chemical Plant
Forshaw, E., & Son, Ltd.

Chloride of Lime
Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd.

Chlorodyne
Davenport, J. T., Ltd.

Chloroform
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
May & Baker, Ltd.
Smith T. & H., Ltd.
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd

Chrysarobin
Carnegie Bros.

Cigars & Cigarettes
Singleton & Cole, Ltd.

Citric Acid and Citrates
BritishDrugHouses, Ltd., The
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Pelliot, Henri, & Cie
Sturge, John & E., Ltd.

Clinical Thermometers
Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ld.
Bush, H. W., & Co., Ltd.
Hicks, James J.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Perken, Son & Co., Ltd.
Pillischer, J.
Powell, J. T., & Co
Zeal, G. H.

Cloth Balls
O'Neil, Zetts & Co.
Senier, Alf., & Co.

Coal Tar Specialities
Wright, Layman & Umney, Ld.

Cocaine
Roques, Ferdinand

Cocoa
British Casein Co. (1911), Ltd.
Cadbury Bros., Ltd.
Plasmon, Ltd.

Cod Liver Oil
Arnfield, J. C., & Sons, Ltd.
British Drug Houses, Ld., The
Bugge, Johann, & Co.
EvansSons Lescher & Webb, Ld
Hertz & Co.
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.
Sparks, White & Co., Ltd.
Wright, Layman & Umney, Ld

Collapsible Tubes
Betts & Co., Ltd.
Venesta, Ltd.

Combs
Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.

Condensers
Bennett, Sons & Shears, Ltd.

Confectionery, Medicated
Guest, Thos., & Co.
Pascall, James, Ltd.

Continental Props.
Bresilion, M., & Co.
Roberts & Co.
Wilcox, Jozeau & Co.

Corks
Mitchell, N. W., & Sons, Ltd

Corn Plasters
Scholl Mnfg. Co., Ltd.
Solport Bros.

Counter Adjuncts
EvansSonsLescher&Webb, Ld

Counter Specialities
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
British Drug Houses, Ld., The
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Hewlett, C. J., & Sons, Ltd.
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.
Wright, Layman & Umney, Ld.

Counting and Filling Machine
Forgrove Machinery Co., Ltd.

Court Plaster
Solport Bros.

Cream of Tartar
Pelliot, Henri, & Cie

Creosote
Balss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd

Crepe Bandages
Gimber, W., & Son
Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.
Norwich Crepe Co. (1856), Ltd.
Wood, Vincent

Cyanides
May & Baker, Ltd.

Dairy Specialities
Fullwood, R. J., & Bland
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.
Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd.

Dental Mechanics
Fentiman, A. G.
Fentiman, A. J., & Co.
Halder, E. C.
Templar Malins, Ltd.
Wardale, F. C., & Co.

Dentifrices
Beecham, T.
Bell (John), Hills & Lucas, Ld
Berton, Arthur, Ltd.
Blackie, Robert
Christy, T., & Co.
Cook, E., & Co., Ltd.
Cox, Arthur H., & Co., Ltd
Eucryl, Ltd.
Gosnell, John, & Co., Ltd.
McKesson & Robbins
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Odol Chemical Works
Parke, Davis & Co.
Sangers
Standard Tablet & Pill Co., Ld.
Woolley, J., Sons & Co., Ltd.

Developers (Photo.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb
Johnson & Sons (Mfg. Chts.)

Dextrin
Fink, F., & Co.

Diabetic Foods
Van Abbott, G., & Sons

Diamidophenol-Hydrochlor.
Greeff R. W., & Co.

Digestive Products
Fairchild Bros. & Foster

Dimethylamino-antipyrin
Lane-Hall, R., & Co.

Disinfectants
Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Burt, Boulton & Haywood,Ld
Condy & Mitchell, Ltd.
Cook, E., & Co.. Ltd.
Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd.
Jeyes' Sanitary Compds. Ltd
Sanitas Co., Ltd.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
Willows, Francis, B. & T.,Ltd
Wright,Layman& Umney,Ld

Druggists' Sundries
Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.
Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Berton, Arthur, Ltd.
Brook, Parker & Co., Ltd.
Brytstele Manfg. Co.
Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ld.
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Bush, H. W., & Co., Ltd.
Edwards, W., & Son
EvansSonsLescher& Webb,Ld
Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd
Longcroft, H. M.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
May, Roberts & Co., Ltd.
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Quelch, H. C., & Co.,
Sangers
Schutze, F., & Co., Ltd.
Solport Bros.
Southall Bros. & Barclay,Ltd
Swales, Thomas
Toogood, W., Ltd.
Woolley, J., Sons & Co., Ltd.

Drugs, Crude
Burkett, Sharp & Co.
Gathergood's Exor.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Lambert, Saml., & Co.
Potter & Clarke, Ltd.
Raimes & Co.

Earthenware Jars, &c.
Fulham Pottery and Cheavin Filter Co., Ltd.

Eau de Cologne
Bronnley, H., & Co., Ltd.
Christy, Thos., & Co.
Erasmic Co., Ltd.
Gosnell, John, & Ce., Ltd.
Lescol Perfumery Co.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
May, Roberts & Co., Ltd.
Sangers'
Schutze, F., & Co., Ltd.
Vinolia Co., Ltd.

Educational Institutions
Bath&WestofEnglandCollege
Birmingham and Midland College
British Optical Institute
College of Preceptors
Elt's College
Liverpool School of Pharmacy
London College of Pharmacy
NorthernCollege of Pharmacy
School of Pharmacy
South of England College
Westminster College

Elastic Hosiery
Ayrton Saunders & Co., Ltd.
Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ld.
Haywood, J. H., Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Wood, Vincent

Electrical Novelties
Ward & Goldstone
Wright, Archd. J., Ltd.

Emery and Cloth
Oakey, J., & Sons, Ltd.

Emetine Salts
Carnegie Bros.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
Whiffen & Sons, Ltd

Emulsifiers
Bennett, Sons & Shears, Ltd.
Wilkinson, S. W., & Co.

Emulsions, C.L.O., &c.
Arnfield, J. C., & Sons, Ltd.
Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.
Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Blackie, Robert
Browning, Wm., & Co.
Cupal, Ltd.
Faulding, F. H., & Co.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Scott & Bowne, Ltd.,
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
Wyleys, Ltd.

Enamelled Hospital Requisites
Orme, Evans & Co., Ltd.

Endolytic Tubes
Fletcher Fletcher & Co.,Ltd

Enemas
Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.
Ingram, J. G., & Son
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Warne, W., & Co., Ltd.

Engraving
Suttley & Silverlock, Ltd.

Epsom Salts
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
May & Baker, Ltd.

Essences, Sol. and Fruit
Alliance Drug & Chem.
Barnett & Foster
Boake Roberts & Co., Ltd.
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Hay, Wm., Ltd.
London Essence Co.
Stevenson & Howell, Ltd

Ethers
Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
May & Baker, Ltd.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.
White, A., & Sons

Eucalyptus Oil
British Drug Houses,Ltd.,The
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
Tasmanian Eucalyptus Oil Co.

Evaporators
Forshaw, E., & Son, Ltd.

Extract of Herbs
Newhall & Mason
Potter & Clarke, Ltd.

Extracts (Medicinal)
Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Arnfield, J. C., & Sons, Ltd.
Burroughs Wellcome& Co.
EvansSonsLescher& Webb,Ld.
Gathergood's Exor.
Hewlett, C. J., & Son, Ltd.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Ransom, W. & Son, Ltd.

Factory, &c., Sites
Great Western Railway

Feeding Bottles
Bush, H. W., & Co., Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Schutze, F., & Co., Ltd.

Feeding Cups
Bishop & Stonier, Ltd.

Filling Machines
Forgrove Machinery Co., Ltd.
Jackson, J. G., Ltd.
Robert's Pat.Filling Mach Co.

Finger Stalls
Solport Bros.

Flycatchers
Ford, Shapland & Co.
Kay Bros., Ltd.
Smith, Jno. H., & Co.

Foods, Invalid, &c.
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Bell (John), Hills & Lucas,Ltd.
Benger's Food, Ltd.
Brand & Co., Ltd.
British Casein Co. (1911), Ltd.
British Milk Products Co., Ld
Colman, J. & J., Ltd.
Deans, Logan & Co., Ltd.
Fairchild Bros. & Foster
Frame Food Co.
Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd.
Lorimer, John
Lofthouse & Saltmer, Ltd.
Mellins Food, Ltd.
Natural Food Co., Ltd.
Plasmon, Ltd.
Reade Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Sister Lauras Infant Food Co.
Southall Bros. & Barclay,Ltd
Wander, A., Ltd.
Willows, Francis, B. & T., Ltd.
Woolley, Jas., Sons & Co., Ltd.
Wulfing, A., & Co.

Foot Appliances
Scholl Mnfg. Co., Ltd.

Fruit Drink
McGlashan, D.

Fuller's Earth
Mumford, G. S., & Sons

Fumigators
Sanitas Co., Ltd.

Gallic Acid
Mallinckrodt Chem. Works

Glycerin
Price's Pateut Candle Co.,Ltd

Glycerophosphates
Monsanto Chemical Works
Reitmeyer & Co.

Grease Paints
Quelch, Henry C., & Co.

Grease Remover
Perkin & Co., Ltd.

Grinders, Drug, &c.
Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Willows, Francis, B. & T.,Ltd.

Gripe Water
Woodward, W., Ltd.

Gums
Fink, F., & Co.
Kidston, W. M., & Co.
Lambert Saml., & Co.

Hair Dyes
Harker, C.R., Stagg & Morgan
Blackie, Robert

Hair Preparations
Alexandre, L.
Anzora Perfumery Co.
Blackie, Robert
Edwards' "Harlene" Co.
Oshorne, Garrett & Ce.
Sangers
Tokalon Ltd.

Hand Carts, Trucks, &c.
Crewe & Co.
Turner, J.

Hat Cleaners
Milner's Chemical Co.
Senier, Alf., & Co.

Hat Dyes
Whitaker & Co.

Herbs
Potter & Clarke, Ltd.
Salle, H., & Co.

Hexamethylen-tetramine
Reitmeyer & Co.

Homœopathic Medicines
Ashton & Parsons, Ltd.
Keene & Ashwell, Ltd.
Leath & Ross

Honey
Western Honey Co.

Horse Remedies
Harvey & Co. (Dublin), Ltd.

Hospital Furniture
Gray & Selby

Hospital Ware (Semi-porcelain)
Meinecke & Co.

Hot Air Douches
Ward & Goldstone

Hotels
Kingsley Hotel
Thackeray Hotel

Hot Water Bottles
Berton, Arthur, Ltd.
Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.
Fulham Pottery & Cheavin Filter Co., Ltd.
Galen Manfg. Co., Ltd.
Ingram, J. G., & Son
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Schutze, F., & Co., Ltd.
Tompkins, J., Ltd.
Toogood, William, Ltd.
Warne, Wm., & Co., Ltd.
Wood, Vincent

Hydrogen Peroxide
May & Baker, Ltd.
Sanitas Co., Ltd.
Tyrer, T., & Co. Ltd.

Hydrokinone
Johnson & Sons (Mnfg. Chts.)

Hypophosphites
May & Baker, Ltd
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.

Infusions, Concentrated
Arnfield, J. C., & Sons, Ltd.

Inhalers
Hertz & Co.

Ink, Dichroic
Bewley & Draper, Ltd.

Insecticides
Christy, T., & Ce.
Cook, E., & Co., Ltd.

Insect Powder
Keating, Thomas
Potter & Clarke, Ltd.
Raimes & Co.

Iodides
Raimes, Clark & Co., Ltd.

Junket Powder
Armour & Co., Ltd.

Lamels, Gelatine
Savory & Moore, Ltd.

Lanolines
Hillcrest Oil Co., Ltd.
Howard Lloyd & Co., Ltd.

Lard
Ewen, J., & Sons

Lavender Oil
Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Guillevic, E., & Co.
Ransom, W., & Son. Ltd.

Lavender Water
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Gosnell, John, & Co., Ltd.
Vinolia Co., Ltd.

Ligatures
Seabury & Johnson

Lime Juice and Cordial
EvansSonsLescher&Webb,Ld
Idris & Co., Ltd.

Linseed, Crushed
Mumford, G. S., & Sons

Lints
Liverpool Lint Co.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Robinson & Sons, Ltd.
Vernon & Co., Ltd.

Liquorice Juice
Apollo
Boehm, F., Ltd.
EvansSonsLescher&Webb,Ld
Jackson, Ernest, & Co.
Solazzi

Lithia Salts
British Drug Houses, Ld., The
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
May & Baker, Ltd.

Loofahs
Hall Forster & Co., Ltd.
Internl. Spouge Importers,Ld
Solport Bros.
Swales, Thomas

Lozenges
Denoual, Jules, & Co.
Guest, Thos., & Co.
Jackson, Ernest, & Co.
Potter & Clarke, Ltd
Raimes & Co.
Warrick Bros., Ltd.

Machinery, Pharmacal
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Bennett, Sons & Shears, Ltd.
Forgrove Machinery Co., Ltd.
Gardner, Wm., & Sons, Ltd.
Griffin, John J., & Sons, Ltd.
Jackson, J. G., Ltd.
Pindar, J. W., & Co.
Stokes, F. J., Machine Co.
Thompson & Capper, Ltd.
Wilkinson, S. W., & Co.

Magnesia and Preps.
Allen & Hanburys Ltd.
Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.
Cox, Arthur H., & Co., Ltd.
Henry, T. & W.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Phillips, Chas. H., Chem. Co.
Tokalon Ltd.
Washington Chemical Co.,Ld.
Wigglesworth & Co.

Malt Extract and Preps.
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Blackie, Robert
British Drug Houses, Ld.,The
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Calder, James, & Co., Ltd.
Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd.
Davies, Sons & Co.
EvansSonsLescher& Webb,Ld
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.,Ltd.
Lorimer Marshall, Ltd.
May, Roberts & Co., Ltd.
Paine & Co., Ltd.
Pascall, James, Ltd.
Wyleys, Ltd.

Marking Ink
Johu Bond ('Crystal Palace')

Measures, Graduated
Bush. H. W., & Co., Ltd.

Meat Extracts
Armour & Co., Ltd.
Brand & Co., Ltd.
Tooth's Extract of Meat Co.

Medical Coils
Ward & Goldstone

Menthol
Carnegie Bros.

Mercurials
Alliance Drug & Chemical Co.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
May & Baker, Ltd.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.

Metal Clips
Griffin, John J., & Sons, Ltd.

Methylarsenates
Roques, Ferdinand

Methylated Spirit
Burrough, J., Ltd.
Preston's Liverpool Distillery
Randall & Son, Ltd. [Co.,Ld.
Riddell & Smith
Thornley, Samuel, Ltd.

Metric Weights
Avery, W. & T., Ltd.

Mineral Waters
Camwal, Ltd.
Coulsworthy
Idris & Co., Ltd.
Ingram & Royle, Ltd.

Mixers and Sifters
Gardner, Wm. & Sons (Glos.) Ld

Naphthalene
Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ld.

Night Lights
Price's Patent Candle Co., Ld.

Oils, Essential
Alleu, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Alliance Drug & Chemical Co
Boake Roberts & Co., Ltd.
Boehm, F., Ltd.
Bontoux, F., & Co.
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Dodge & Olcott Co.
EvansSonsLescher& Webb,Ld
Guillevic, E., & Co.
Lambert, Saml., & Co.
Lane-Hall, R., & Co.
London Essence Co.
Lueders, George, & Co.
Poppelreuter W.
Ransom, W., & Son, Ltd.
Stevenson & Howell, Ltd.
Verona Chemical Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney, Ld.

Oils, Mineral, Fatty, &c.
Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Boehm, F., Ltd.
Hertz & Co.
Price's Patent Candle Co. Ld
Stern Sonnehorn Oil Co., Ltd.

Ointments
Blackie, Robert
Burgess, E.
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.
Peat Products (Sphagnol) Ltd.
Raimes, Clark & Co., Ltd.

Olive Oil
Ferrer, J., & Co.
Guillevic, E., & Co

Olive Oil Soap
Boehm F., Ltd.

Optical Goods
Darton, F., & Co.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Nitsche & Gunther Optical Co., Ltd.
Standard Optical Co.

Optical Tuition
British Optical Institute
College of Optics
Spectacle Makers Company

Orange and Quinine Wine
Idris & Co., Ltd.
Millar, A., & Co., Ltd.
Robinson, B., & Co., Ltd.

Organic Solvents
Hopkin & Williams, Ltd.

Organo-Therapeutic Preps.
Armour & Co., Ltd.
BritishOrganotherapy Co.,Ld
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.

Otto Rose (French)
Guillevic, E., & Co.

Otto Rose (Synth.)
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Guillevic, E., & Co.
Kerfoot, Thos., & Co.
Stevenson & Howell, Ltd
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
Warrick Bros., Ltd.
Wright, Layman & Umney, Ld.

Oxygen Baths
Wright & Co.

Packed Goods
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Blackie, Robert
BritishDrug Houses, Ltd., The
Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd.,
Cox, Arthur H., & Co., Ltd.
Christy, Thos., & Co.
Cupal, Ltd.
Davies, Sons, & Co.
EvansSonsLescher& Webb,Ld
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Harker, C. R., Stagg & Morgan
Lofthouse & Saltmer, Ltd.
May, Roberts & Co., Ltd.
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.
Potter & Clarke, Ltd.
Sangers
Shirley Bros., Ltd.
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd
Standard Tablet & Pill Co.,Ld.
Toogood, W., Ltd.

Palatinoids
Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd.

Paper Containers
Cream Mugs, Ltd.

Paper Handkerchiefs
Toinoco Handkerchief Co., Ld

Paraffinum Liquidum
Browning, Wm., & Co.
Chesebrough Mnfg. Co.
Silvertown Lubricants, Ltd.
Stern Sonneborn Oil Co., Ltd.

Pastilles
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Evans Sons, Lescher & Webb
Guest, Thos., & Co.
Kerfoot, Thomas, & Co.
Wander, A., Ltd.
Warrick Bros., Ltd.

Patent Agents
Barker, R. W.
Raworth, John E.

Peppermint Oil
Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Dodge & Olcott Co.
Ransom, W., & Son, Ltd.
Rudd, F. M.
Stevenson & Howell, Ltd.

Perfume Materials
Bonaventura, F., & Co.,
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Hertz & Co.
Kerfoot, T., & Co.
Lane-Hall, R., & Co.
Lueders, George, & Co.
Naef, M., & Co., Succrs.
Stevenson & Howell, Ltd.
Wright, Layman & Umney, Ld.

Peptone
Fairchild Bros. & Foster

Perfumes
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
British Drug Houses, Ld., The
Bronnley, H., & Co., Ltd.
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Christy, T., & Co.
Erasmic Co., Ltd.
EvansSonsLescher& Webb,Ld
Gosnell, John, & Co., Ltd.
Hertz & Co.
Lescol Perfumery Co.
Potter & Clarke, Ltd.
Price's Co., Ltd.
Quelch, H. C., & Co.
Shirley Bros., Ltd.
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ld.
Tozana Perfumery Co.
Vinolia Co., Ltd.
Warrick Bros., Ltd.
West, T., & Son

Perles
Tye, John, & Son

Pessaries (Soluble)
Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ld.
Rendell, W. J.

Petroleum Jelly
Chesebrough Manfg. Co.
Kidston, W. M., & Co.
Meade-King, Robinson & Co.
Stern Sonneborn Oil Co., Ltd.

Phenacetin
Greeff, R. W., & Co.
Read, Holliday & Sons, Ltd.
Reitmeyer & Co.

Phosphorus and Preps.
May & Baker, Ltd.

Photo. Chemicals
Greeff, R. W., & Co.
Johnson & Sons (Manufactg. Chemists), Ltd.
Lane-Hall, R., & Co.
Reitmeyer & Co.

Photo. Good
Ayrton, Saunders & Co
Burroughs Wellcome &
Butcher, W., & Sons, Ld
Evans Sons Lescher& We
Kent, G. B., & Sons, Ltd
Lennon, Ltd.
May, Roberts & Co., Ltd
Newbery, F., & Sons, Lt
Rajar, Ltd.
Sangers
Wyleys, Ltd.

Photo. Postcar
Rajar, Ltd.

Pill Makers
Cox, A. H., & Co., Ltd.
Davies, Sons & Co.
Howard Lloyd & Co., Lt
McKesson & Robbins
Standard Tablet & Pill C
Wand Manufacturing C

Pilocarpine
Roques, Ferdinand

Plasters
Dalmas, A. de St., & Co.
Galen Manufctg. Co., Lt
Seabury & Johnson

Plate Powder
Griffiths, T. D., & Co.

Pleated Pape
Darter, Wilkinson & Co.

Pocket Lamp Electric
Ward & Goldstone

Polishes (Varie
Bradley & Bourdas
Oakey, J., & Sons, Ltd.

Postal Boxes
Hertz & Co.
Robinson & Sons, Ltd.

Potassium Permanganat
Heymann, Harry

Powder Pape
Papier Poudré, Ltd.

Printers
Ford, Shapland & Co.
Suttley & Silverlock, Ltd
Townsend, J., & Sons
Waide, T., & Sons
Wilkinson, James F.

Proprietary Articles
Angier Chemical Co., Lt
Anglo-Amer. Pharm. Co.
Ashton & Parsons, Ltd.
Beecham, T.
Beghe & Chiapetta
Bell (John), Hills & Lucas
Bishop, Alfred, Ltd.
Bresillon, M., & Co.
Browning, W., & Co.
Burgess, E.
Castle Laboratory
Christy, T., & Co
Colman, J. & J., Ltd.
Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Lt
Crimson Cross Dispensa
Cupal, Ltd.
Daisy, Ltd.
Davenport, J. T., Ltd.
Deions, Ltd.
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Edwards, W., & Son
EvansSonsLescher& Web
Exurgo Manfg. Co.
Fellows' Med. Manfg. C
Fennings, Alfred
Ferris & Co., Ltd.
Fulford, C. F., Ltd.
Goodall, Backhouse & C
Henry, T. & W.
Hommel's (Dr.) Hæmato
Johnson Laboratories
Kav Bros., Ltd.
Kutnow, S., & Co., Ltd.
Kvho Proprietary, Ltd.
Mandall & Co., Ltd
Martindale, W.
May, Roberts & Co., Ltd
Morgan Jones & Co.
Mumford, G. S., & Sons
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd
Odol Chemical Works
Oppenheimer, Son & Co.,
Owbridge, W. T., Ltd.
Peat Products (Sphagnol
Phillips, Chas. H., Chen
Pneumosan Company
Primer, J.
Resinol Chemical Co.
Sangers
Scott & Bowne, Ltd.
Squire & Sons, Ltd.
Standard Tablet & Pill Co
Thompson & Capper, Ltd
Tokalon Ltd.
Tunbridge & Wright
Wander, A., Ltd.
Warrick Bros. Ltd.
White, A. J., Ltd.
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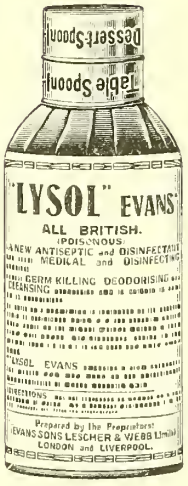
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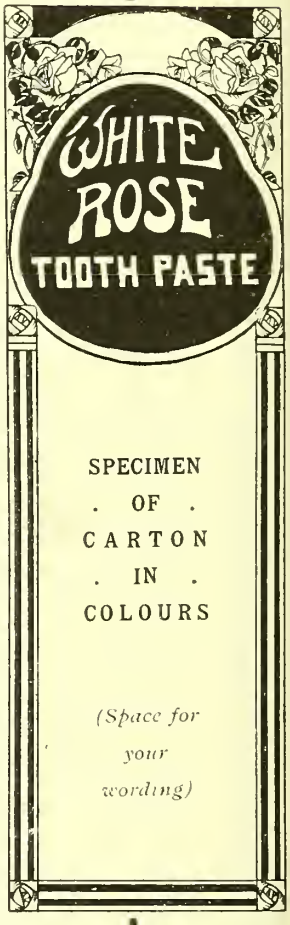
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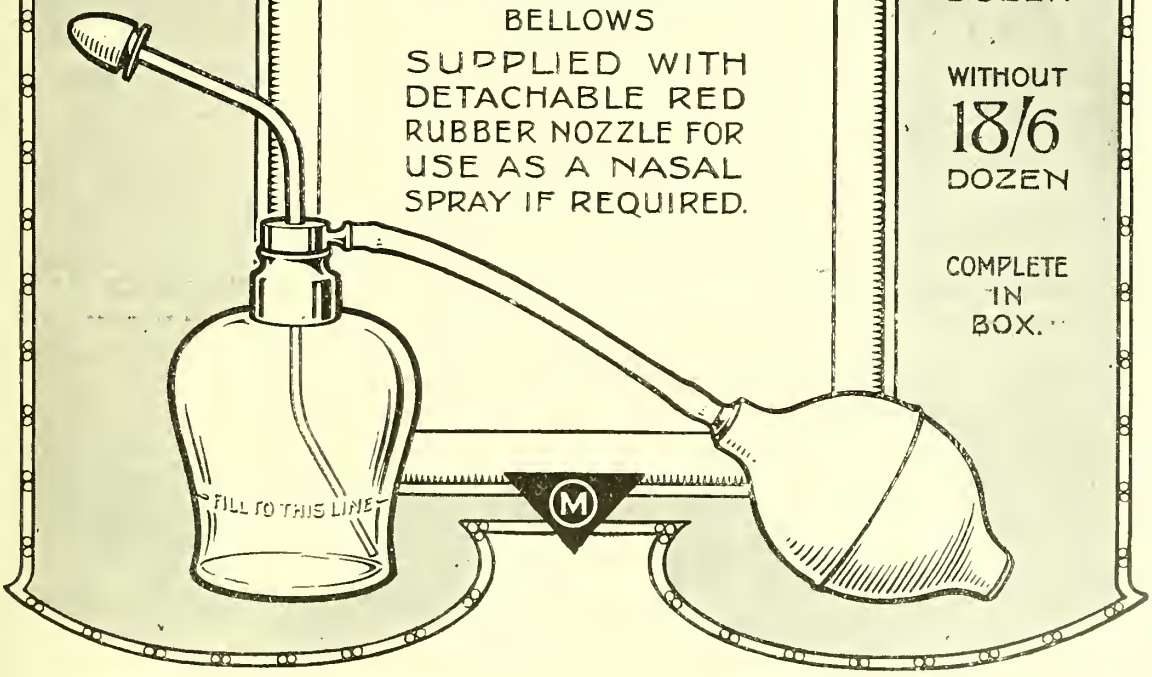
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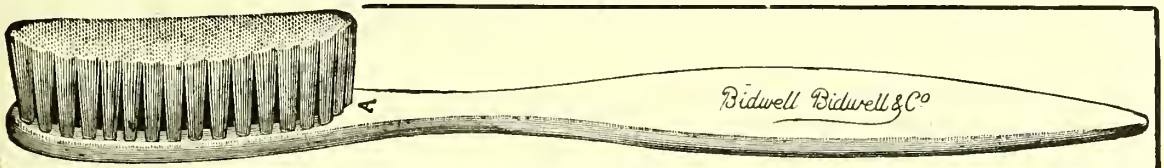
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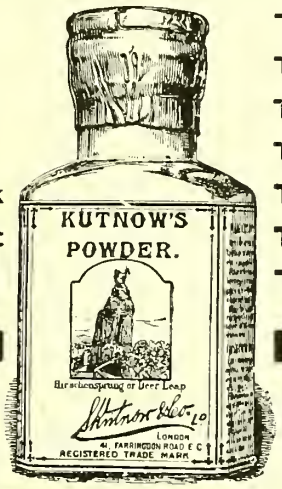
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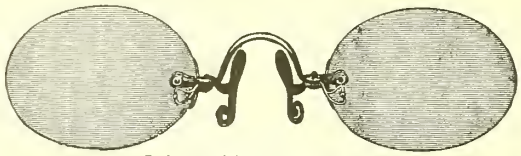
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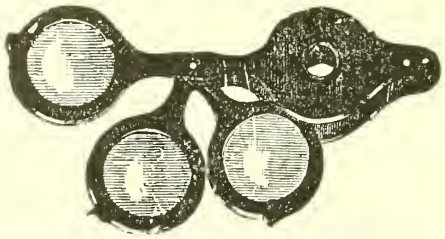
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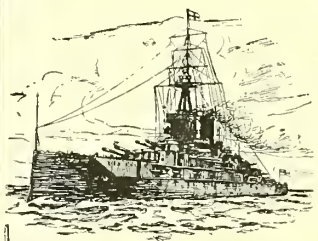
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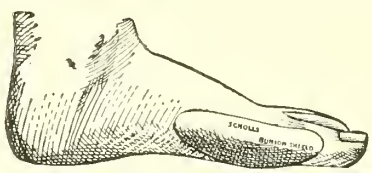
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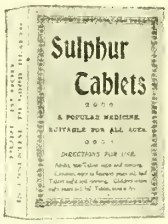
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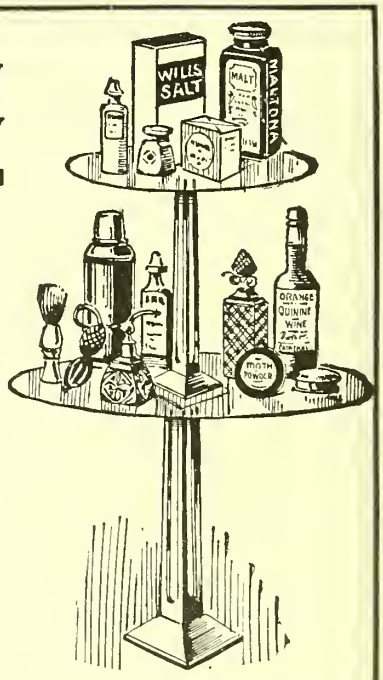
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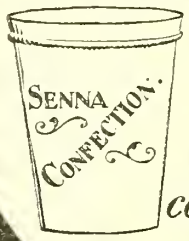
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Summary.

New Fellows of the Royal Society are mentioned on p. 38.

Numerous new contracts for drugs and allied products are recorded on p. 39.

An interesting discussion on Insurance discounting is reported on p. 55.

M. Marcel Guerbet is the new President of the Paris Society of Pharmacy (p. 41).

Insurance dispensing questions answered in the House of Commons are reported on p. 54.

British-made synthetics and fine chemicals exhibited to the Society of Chemical Industry are named on p. 53.

General use of the urotropine trade-mark has again been considered by the Comptroller-General of Patents (p. 52).

The proposed new Canadian taxes threaten to hit British makers of proprietary medicines rather hardly, as explained on p. 51.

Mr. S. McDowell is the new President of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, and Mr. S. Nevin the Hon. Secretary (p. 46).

A Franco-British stoppage of exports from and imports to Germany has been declared (p. 48), but British overseas trade goes on all the same (p. 50).

The Pharmaceutical Council had little but routine business to do publicly this week, but it resolved that "the Society should give no further assistance in the work of revision" of the B.P. (p. 45).

An exceptionally full budget of war news commences on the next column. It includes observations on professional chemists and the war by Professor Meldola (p. 36), and many items from Austria and Germany (pp. 37-38).

The upward trend of values in the markets continues, especially among several "fine" chemicals, including acetylsalicylic acid, salicylates, methyl salicylate, phenacetin, phenazone, and acetanilide. Cod-liver oil, alum, antimony, and cocaine are also higher. Lemon oil, emetine salts, and chrysarobin are cheaper (p. 60).

European War.

Pharmaceutical Roll of Honour.

Non sibi sed patriæ.—Cicero.

Twenty-fourth List.

Balfour, Lieut. I. B. (son of Professor Bayley Balfour, Edinburgh), 14th (Service) Battalion the Royal Scots.

Greeff, Second Lieutenant E. M. (son of Mr. R. W. Greeff, of R. W. Greeff & Co., Thames House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C.), 24th (Queen's) Battalion County of London Regiment.

Jeffries, Charles, chemist and druggist, formerly of Putney, and latterly with Jules Denoual & Co., has been gazetted major in the Middlesex Regiment as from November 25, 1914. Mr. Jeffries served for sixteen years as Volunteer, and retired with the same rank to which he is now gazetted.

MacLeod, Alexander (lately assistant with Mr. C. Clark, chemist, Blairgowrie, Perthshire), R.A.M.C.

Minshull, Second-Lieutenant J. L. (with R. W. Greeff & Co., Thames House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C.), 3rd Battalion City of London Regiment, Royal Fusiliers.

Mowbray, H. (lately with H. & M. Stringer, chemists, Hunslet, Leeds, and Woodlesford, near Leeds), R.F.A.

Pittullo, Andrew D., chemist and druggist (nephew and former apprentice of Mr. D. Gilmour, Ph.C., Dunfermline), 2nd Battalion London Scottish.

Sinclair, Hugh (lately assistant with Mr. J. Forbes, Fergusson's Pharmacy, Perth), R.A.M.C.

Corporal Arthur T. Wheeler (of Henry Wheeler & Son, 9 Great Tower Street, London, E.C.), B Battery, Honourable Artillery Company, has been gazetted second-lieutenant in the Company. He is gunnery instructor and sectional commander in his battery.

The following members of the staff of R. W. Greeff & Co., Thames House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C., are serving with the Colours: Sergeant-Major E. J. Munden and Private H. A. Blundell, R.F.A.; Rifleman V. F. Andersen, Rifle Brigade; Trooper J. Burr, Herts Yeomanry; and Seaman P. S. Beavon, R.N.V.R.

Notices as to Exports of Chemicals, etc.

Germany.—The exportation of solutions of thorium and cerium salts, and of collodion, is prohibited by a decree of February 15. Ampoules and medicine-bottles may be exported. It is also announced that import into and transit through Germany is prohibited of perfumery and toilet-preparations originating from England or France, or their Colonies and countries under British or French Protectorate.

United Kingdom.—Paraffin wax and prussiate of soda have by "Gazette" notice published on March 2 been added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad, other than British Possessions and Protectorates (*C. & D.*, February 6, p. 34).—The Board of Trade inform us that it has been decided that the existing arrangement under which certificates of origin are not required in respect of goods consigned from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, and Italy, where the value of the consignment is less than 25*l.*, is to be withdrawn. The new requirement will not, however, be enforced in the case of consignments of less than 25*l.* in value which were despatched from the country of origin prior to March 8.

Belgian Doctors' and Pharmacists' Relief Fund.

A meeting of the Central Executive Committee was held on February 25 at the offices of the British Medical Association, when the progress of the Fund was announced to be very satisfactory. A report was received from the Treasurer, which showed that the applications for help in money during the past fortnight had not been very numerous. A certain number of registration-fees had been paid for Belgian medical men registered on obtaining employment, but as many of the Belgian doctors are not acquainted with the English language there is a difficulty in finding them appointments.

Subscriptions amounting to 38*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* have been received from pharmacists during the week ended March 2 as follows: P. Stiles, 10*s.*; R. Anderson (proceeds of sale of German shells), 1*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*; C. W. J. Watkins, 10*s.* 6*d.*; A. Chapman (second contribution), 10*s.* Collected by the N.E. London Pharmaceutical Association, per W. N. Scott: C. E. Fox, 2*l.* 2*s.*; A. Reid, 1*l.* 1*s.*; J. D. Hodgson, 1*l.* 1*s.*; T. Edwards, 1*l.* 1*s.*; W. N. Scott, 1*l.* 1*s.*; J. A. Thompson, 1*l.* 1*s.*; E. Ward, 1*l.* 1*s.*; H. Walker, 1*l.*; S. Briggs, 10*s.* 6*d.*; Doris Hodgson, 10*s.* 6*d.*; F. G. Ling, 10*s.* 6*d.*; G. M. J.

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Mr. W. J. Uglow Woolcock, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., will be glad to receive further contributions.

Professional Chemists and the War.

This was the subject of the presidential address by Professor Meldola, F.R.S., given to the thirty-seventh annual meeting of the Institute of Chemistry at 30 Russell Square, London, W.C., on Monday, March 1. In the course of it he recalled the fact that in a paper which he read to the Society of Arts in 1886 he reported that systematic inquiries among consumers revealed the fact that even at that time 90 per cent. of the dyestuffs then in use here were of foreign manufacture. No lost ground had been regained, and before the outbreak of the war we were still importing nine-tenths of our colouring-matters from Germany and Switzerland.

[Nine-tenths for imports is too high a figure. The best available statistics show that the amount made in this country in 1907 was 139,000 cwt., and imports were 322,000 cwt. in the same time. See *C. & D.*, 1914, II., 849.—Editor.]

Professor Meldola proceeded to describe the Government schemes for increasing the manufacture of such dyes in this country, and gave an outline of the discussions upon it, remarking that

> all centred round political or economic questions; the vital principle—viz., adequate chemical control—had been subordinated or left out of consideration altogether. . . . What are the facts of the case? About five hundred different dyestuffs of definite composition have been given to tinctorial industry as the products of chemical research. Of these a certain number only can be and are being made in this country. The total output of our factories is at present inadequate for the requirements of our textile industries. The first step to be taken, therefore, is to enlarge and develop existing factories, so that the dyes which can be made here should be turned out in larger quantities. If the extension of the existing factories still produces insufficient supplies, new factories must be erected and equipped. The scheme provides for both, but if we want to establish the industry here permanently we must look beyond all this. Where should we be left after the war?

Professor Meldola proceeded to say that the directorate of such concerns should not consist of business men merely, and advocated that experts in the production of chemicals should be associated with them, because, he explained, it is the expert only who can

> foresee the course of development, who can keep in touch with the progress of research, and direct with intelligence the campaign against competitors. If such scientific direction is withheld, all schemes are sooner or later bound to end in failure. If this second warning to the country after a period of about thirty years be unheeded, so much the worse for the country!

Reference was then made to the directions in which the Institute and professional chemists have from patriotic motives helped the country in regard to supplies hitherto drawn from enemy sources, and in his peroration Professor Meldola said:

> It is most earnestly hoped that sooner or later laboratory supplies, both of apparatus and materials, will be entirely of British origin. The manufacturers are—in some cases at considerable cost—developing lines of industry which are of the nature of new departures for this country. It is the solemn duty of consumers and users—in fact, of every branch of the profession—to do their utmost to encourage and support these new home industries. Patriotism and the credit of our country alike demand that, after the war, they should help those who are helping them by insisting upon having nothing but the products of British manufacture. They should not only assist in the development of these industries now, but insure their permanent retention after the declaration of peace. With the achievement of this result there would be removed the reproach that the nation which gave to chemical science Priestley, Black, Boyle, Cavendish, Davy, Dalton, Faraday, and Graham—the country which founded the coal-tar colour-industry, and which has taken the lead in the manufacture of "heavy chemicals," allows her laboratory work to be dependent upon foreign materials, and her great textile and metallurgical industries to be threatened through the stoppage of supplies from inimical countries.

Leipzig Fair in England.

One of the letters on this subject in "The Observer" of February 28 was by Mr. W. H. Saunders, 34 Hanover Street, Liverpool. In the course of it the writer said:

> "Among the trades to be represented is the glass-trade. As a matter of fact, there is not a single house of business interested in the glass-trade in England at the present time that is not being held up for supplies, and all the orders received from retail houses by the wholesale are being cut in half, in quarters, or ignored altogether. All stocks are depleted. Manufacturers admit frankly they are so drowned with orders as to be absolutely unable to cope with any fresh ones. I understand, too, this situation is common to many other industries, and it seems to me that for manufacturers to solicit still more business by means of the suggested Fair will be simply to add more and more to the present congested situation."

Mr. Saunders concludes that if any Board of Trade schemes led to increased deliveries instead of introducing fresh orders, the situation might be relieved instead of being aggravated.

Proposed Pharmaceutical Motor-ambulance.

We have mentioned on several occasions that Mr. James Aspell, assistant with Mr. A. E. Hobbs, Ph.C., Tunbridge Wells, proposes that the pharmacists' assistants of Great Britain should subscribe together approximately 500*l.* in order to provide a motor-ambulance, or similar service, for the troops at the Front. Mr. Aspell is sending out this week an appeal to every Divisional Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society in regard to the matter, and a circular with the names of the following pharmacists who constitute the Committee: Messrs. W. L. Currie, D. Gilmour, F. J. Gibson, C. S. Ashton, W. F. Gulliver, F. W. Goodess, A. E. Hobbs, A. R. Melhuish, E. Saville Peck, W. Roberts, W. Lockerbie Thomson, C. W. Gosling, S. W. Corden, J. J. Loughran, J. Oliver, and J. Aspell (Hon. Organising Secretary), with Mr. E. C. Frend, solicitor, Tunbridge Wells. In the circular it is stated that subscriptions of 1*s.* upwards are to be solicited by the personal canvass of assistants in the towns where they are employed, and that assistants readily give 2*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.*, and 10*s.* each as means permit. In the covering letter we note that the Secretary states that the scheme is "supported by," among others, The Chemist and Druggist. We have given no authority for the publication of that statement; but none will be more pleased than we to know that the pharmacists' assistants of this country are able to provide a motor-ambulance for the service of the British Army.

Personalia.

Corporal A. E. Corker, of The Chemist and Druggist, who is serving in the Royal Field Artillery, has been promoted sergeant.

The late Lieutenant Huddlestone, who was killed in action near La Bassée on January 25 (*C. & D.*, February 27, p. 66), served his apprenticeship in pharmacy, partly with Severs & Bateson, chemists, Kendal, and partly with Edmondson & Vogt, chemists, of the same town. With the latter firm he served for three years. In a letter received in Kendal, his commanding officer, Lieut.-Colonel Stewart, says: "In Huddlestone we have lost a most gallant officer . . . whom we can ill spare. He died a hero's death, and, while we mourn his death, we are proud of his example." Lieut.-Colonel Campbell Preston, commanding the 3rd Battalion the Black Watch, at Uigg, Ross-shire, to which Lieutenant Huddlestone was for some months attached, also paid a tribute to his efficiency and popularity with all ranks.

Mr. T. Desnos (Jules Denoual & Co.) presided as Vice-Commodore at the annual meeting of the British Motor Club last week, in the absence of the Commodore, Dr. Morton Smart, who has given up a Harley Street practice in order to serve as commander in the R.N.V.R. as a motor-boatist. Admiral Sir William Kennedy, G.C.B.,

was elected Admiral of the Club, and Dr. Smart and Mr. T. Desnos were re-elected Commodore and Vice-Commodore respectively. It appears that the Army are now using motor-boats for work on Belgian canals, and the recruiting of experienced men to handle these boats was left in Mr. Desnos' hands. The vacancies were quickly filled up. In the course of the meeting Mr. Desnos read a letter from Dr. Morton Smart, in which he said: "We have had a warm time, but our boats have done good work. 'Pills' Holloway and I had a marvellous escape the other day. An aeroplane overhead dropped a bomb sixty yards away, which made a hole in the ground big enough to bury us in. 'Pills' said, 'I'll bet you six to four they can't hit us.' I was saying, 'No bet, as if they do I shan't be here to collect the money,' when we heard the whirr of another coming, and there was a terrific flash and a big bang, and another dropped 22 ft. away. The bits rattled all round, and when the smoke cleared we were both astounded to find we were all right."

One of the most remarkable features of the present war is the readiness with which young Britishers have volunteered their services. This is especially true of those who were emerging from public schools and going to universities. We have already mentioned the sons of several gentlemen well known in the British drug-trade who when the war broke out eagerly sought for something to do, even though it was only to carry messages on a motor-bicycle. Mr. E. M. Greeff, the only son of Mr. R. W. Greeff, is another. He had just left Tonbridge School, when, with a number of his schoolfellows, he volunteered, and was taken on as a despatch-rider. The good work he was doing was stopped by an accident, in which he had a leg broken, but as soon as he recovered he received a commission in the 24th Battalion County of London Regiment (Queen's), and is now undergoing training for service at the Front.



Second-Lieut. Greeff.

Miscellaneous.

The application of A. Boake, Roberts & Co., Ltd., to the Board of Trade for the suspension of the trade-marks "Blankit" (288,726 and 307,557) under the Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks (Temporary Rules) Act, 1914, has been refused.

"War sends up the price of drugs," was the heading of an article in the "Yorkshire Evening Post" last week, apparently written by an intelligent reader of the *C. & D.*, so that there was nothing in it with which our subscribers are not familiar.

Exchange Bureau for Chemicals.—"Nature" reports that, in order to render stocks of fine chemicals available, the Chemical Department of the Imperial College, South Kensington, has started a Bureau of Exchange. Lists have been issued, and research workers and others in urgent need of pure chemicals have been put into communication with those who have some to dispose of.

Transport to Russia.—With reference to the paragraph in the *C. & D.* of February 13 (p. 34) relative to transit trade between the United Kingdom and Russia *viâ* Sweden, H.M. Consul at Stockholm reports that the Swedish and Russian railway terminals between Karungi and Tornea have not yet been connected. The final linking-up cannot take place before the undertaking is sanctioned by the Swedish Parliament. It is believed that the project was under consideration at the time of writing (February 11).

Indian Trade.—Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, I.C.S., Collector of Customs, Bombay (on leave), has, as an experimental measure, been attached for a few months in special duty as Indian Trade Commissioner to the Board of Trade, City office, 30 Cheapside, London, E.C. In this capacity he will assist in finding outlets in the United Kingdom for Indian exports of raw and manufactured articles which in normal years go to Germany and Austria-Hungary or to other parts of the Continent, and which have lost their market owing to the war.

United Kingdom Trade with Canada.—It has been arranged that H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes) shall shortly pay an official visit to this country, and will attend first at the offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade in order to meet representatives of those firms who may be able to see him in London. Afterwards he will visit trade and industrial centres in the provinces. Those who want to meet him should address The Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C., quoting reference number C.I.B. 10732/15.

Mr. E. A. Atkins, 71 East Hill, Wandsworth, S.W., Hon. Secretary of the South-West London Pharmacists' Association, has issued a circular-letter to pharmacists in the south, west, and south-west metropolitan areas stating that the commanding officer of the Wandsworth Battalion of the Volunteer Athletic Corps has asked him to endeavour to raise a Sanitary Section from among pharmacists in these areas. Though nominally attached to the Wandsworth Battalion, the Section will be partly independent, and the times of drills, lectures, etc., will be arranged to suit the convenience of members. Mr. Atkins invites pharmacists who wish to enlist in the section, or who desire further particulars, to communicate with him.

News from Austria and Germany.

General Wild v. Hohenborn, the new German Minister of War, is the son of a pharmacist.

Alcohol.—In October the German Federal Council decreed that the production should be lessened to 60 per cent. of the average, but as this jeopardised the requirements of spirit for manufacturing-purposes, the Council has sanctioned a larger production, chiefly from raw sugar and beet. Distillation from corn or potatoes is now forbidden.

Proprietary Medicines.—There are complaints in Austria that physicians and pharmacists are not boycotting the proprietary medicines of the Allies as requested, but that, on the contrary, some of the medicines in the pharmacies have been imported since the war through neutral countries. The Austrian Pharmaceutical Society calls attention to this matter, and in its official organ gives a list of substitutes for English, French, and Russian proprietary medicines.

Mastisol Wound-dressing.—Dr. H. Wolff ("Berlin. Klin. Wochenschr.") states that it is not possible to prepare a resin wound-dressing which is entirely non-irritating to the skin, because the solvents employed naturally tend to dissolve the fat of the skin and so cause irritation. The object therefore is to employ solvents as little irritating as possible. Mastisol is stated to be more adhesive than Dr. Dieterich's resin solution. The Chemische Fabrik Helfenberg, of which Dr. Dieterich is the director, is supplying a recipe for resin wound-dressing free to all hospitals who desire to prepare it.

International Relations.—A question was asked at the annual meeting of the Deutsche Pharmazeutische Gesellschaft whether the names of foreigners belonging to the Allied nations should not be removed from the membership roll. The answer was to the effect that so long as the members concerned were not guilty of hostile actions against Germany their names would be allowed to remain. It is intended to resume international relations as soon as possible after the war. The membership of the Society is 1,187, and of these 154 reside outside Germany. Only words of German, Latin, and Greek origin are in future to be used in the official organ of the Society.

International Science.—The "Pharm. Zeitung," referring to the "Compte Rendu" of the Eleventh International Congress of Pharmacy, states that Germany did not expect much from the meeting, and that the report appears at a time when it is very doubtful whether it will be followed by another for some years to come. Although Germany did not take much interest in the Congress, the "Pharm. Zeitung" acknowledges that the two volumes of the report contain a lot of scientific communications of high importance, and adds: "As science has always been international, and remains international even in these times, it will be received and studied with interest everywhere."

As We Go to Press we learn that the Deutscher Apotheker Verein has commenced a systematic boycott of German-enemy goods, beginning with Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s. A similar boycott is going on in Austria. The American Ambassador has lodged a protest in Berlin against the boycotting of certain American plasters, which the Germans thought were British. Our German contemporaries are waxing very strong on the question.—Paul Ehrlich has produced sodium-salvarsan, a water-soluble powder containing 20 per cent. of arsenic and given in 5 to 10 grain doses.—Professor Ostwald is recommending that yeast should not be used to make bread, so that nutritious carbohydrates may be saved.—Dr. Kobert's B. K. Brot (blood potato bread) is a coming food. Other items of news that we

have received through pharmaceutical sources show that in the "surrogate" or substitute stage of men and things Germany has reached an undreamt-of high level.

Frankfort University.—On the occasion of the celebrations of the foundation of the Frankfort University, Dr. Paul Ehrlich gave an account of the Royal Institute for Experimental Therapeutics and the Speyer Institute, of which he is director. The former was founded in 1899 from the Royal Institute of Contagious Diseases, which was started in Berlin in 1895 to control the diphtheria serum of Behring. The Speyer Institute was endowed in 1906 especially for the study of organic arsenic compounds, and it was here that salvarsan and neosalvarsan were elaborated. These two foundations are in future to form part of the Frankfort University.

A German Owner of a Pharmacy in Spain writes to the "Apotheker Zeitung" about the scarcity of medicines in England. Nearly every day he is asked to furnish large quantities of quinine, morphine, iodine, etc., "the destination of which is only too evident." Though he does not even answer these letters, the requests are repeated. "To-day, for instance, an agent from Lisbon would take at any price all quinine I had to spare, but I told him that, though I have got large stocks of it, I would not for the world give it on behalf of England and Portugal, in the first place because I am a German, and in the second place because Spanish sufferers also want medicaments, and I feel more sympathy for them than for the English. You can see by this that we too have sometimes an occasion to delight in the helplessness of the almighty English." [The "Apotheker Zeitung's" leg has been pulled. There is no scarcity of the medicines named in this country.—Editor *C. & D.*]

Arzneitaxe, 1915.—As circumstances render it impossible to publish a new German official price-list for 1915, only a supplementary price-list has been published (*C. & D.*, December 19, p. 37). The prices of 110 medicaments have been changed. Of these, 103 have been advanced in price; in seven cases—viz., carbolic acid, liquefied carbolic acid, cocaine hydrochloride, menthol, menthol valerianate, phenyl salicylate, and salol—the prices have been reduced. The drugs and chemicals advanced are mostly those in frequent use—*e.g.*, bromides, quinine salts, codeine, glycerin, hydrastis preparations, chamomile-flowers, camphor, laurel oil, lycopodium, morphine, opium, Peru balsam, mercurials, castor oil, rape-seed oil, senega-root, and thymol. Several fats and oils—*e.g.*, sesame oil, earth-nut oil, paraffins, and vaseline—have also advanced in price. The prices of morphine and codeine have repeatedly increased, a recent increase being 30m. per kilo. The "Apotheker Zeitung" states that this fact has not been sufficiently taken into consideration, so that a further revision of the price-list will soon be necessary.

Concerning Tabloids.—The Germans are very busy trying to popularise names for compressed medicaments in place of the popular "tabloid." Here are some of the results:

Tablonettæ—A. Weitemeyer, Erfurt.
Puroid } —Hugo Renimler, Berlin.
Trochoid }
Tablettida—Max Haase & Co., Berlin.
Primroid—Linkenberg & Co., Berlin.
Comprette—Merck (Darmstadt), Boehringer (Mannheim), and Knoll (Ludwigshafen).

The "Pharm. Zeitung" suggests "Piluloid," although that journal adds that people do not like to be reminded of such old-fashioned medicines as pills. In place of the word ampoule the combination of Merck, Boehringer, and Knoll propose to use the word "Amphiole," and Linkenberg & Co. have registered for the same purpose the word "Amploid." The last-named firm, it may be added, were when the war broke out representatives in Germany of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. The "Pharm. Zeitung" points out that it will be necessary to imitate the form of "tabloids," as it is much superior to the ordinary form of compressed drugs as sold in Germany.

Canadian Medical Men.—A Bill has been introduced in the Ontario Legislative Assembly to provide for reciprocal registration with the British Medical Council, allowing British doctors to practise in Canada, and enabling Canadian practitioners, such as those in the Army, to serve in Great Britain.

Scarcity of Thymol.—The current issue of the "Bulletin of the Imperial Institute," in dealing with the present scarcity of thymol, outlines the method by which it may be obtained from volatile oil of ajowan-seeds. A list of the more important plants which yield oils containing thymol is given in the article.

English and Welsh News.

Subscribers are invited to send to the Editor newspapers containing matters of trade interest. The items should be indicated.

Brevities.

By a gas explosion on February 25, at the pharmacy of Mr. Joseph Waters, chemist and druggist, 6 High Northgate, Darlington, the plate-glass window was blown out and the stock considerably damaged.

At a general meeting of the members of the Royal Institution, held on March 1, a donation of 5,000*l.* to the funds of the Institution from the Hon. Sir Charles A. Parsons, K.C.B., F.R.S., was intimated.

The Manchester Corporation Sanitary Committee has granted agri-horticultural poisons licences to Mr. W. Barclay, employed by Mr. D. Fleming, 57 Cross Street, and Mr. P. Smith, employed by Mr. W. R. Clibran, 10 Market Street.

Last week Judge Smith, at the County Court, West Bromwich, declined to allow a debt-collector to conduct the case of a client because he was not a solicitor, but he allowed the creditors' branch manager to state his case, and judgment was given for the creditors.

At the Mansion House Police Court on February 27, Sir John Baddeley remanded Leonard C. Hamilton (18) for inquiries in connection with a charge of stealing a stick of liquorice and a bottle of perfume from his employers, Barclay & Sons, Ltd., 95 Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

The Medical Relief Arrangements Returns submitted to a recent meeting of the Paddington Guardians shows a reduction of ½*d.* in the average cost of prescriptions. The reduction is stated to be due to the alteration in the dispensing arrangements introduced in September 1915, whereby one dispenser, with an assistant, carries out the work of the workhouse, infirmary, and the Guardians' offices. It is anticipated that the cost will be reduced during the present year to 1½*d.* per prescription.

The medical officer of health for the borough of Islington (Dr. A. E. Harris) in his report for the fourth quarter of 1914, states that, during the period under review, five samples each of boric ointment, citric acid, and ammoniated tincture of quinine were submitted to the public analyst (Dr. F. L. Teed) for analysis. One sample of ammoniated tincture of quinine was found to contain 2.6 per cent. of crystallised sulphate of quinine instead of 2 per cent. The other samples were satisfactory.

Royal Society.

The following are the candidates selected by the Council of the Royal Society for election as Fellows of the Society:

Professor F. W. Andrewes.

Professor A. W. Conway, Registrar and Professor of Mathematical Physics, University College, Dublin.

Mr. Leonard Doncaster, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, zoologist and authority on heredity.

Mr. John Evershed.

Dr. W. Morley Fletcher, Secretary of the Medical Research Committee (National Insurance Act).

Professor A. G. Green, Professor of Tinctorial Chemistry at the University of Leeds. Discovered several aniline dyes, including primuline and others of the thiazol class. His services are being utilised in connection with the National Dye-factory scheme.

Mr. H. H. Hayden, Director of the Geological Survey of India.

Dr. James Mackenzie, Physician to the London Hospital, specialist in diseases of the heart. Began his career by apprenticeship in a pharmacy, and after graduation in Edinburgh was in general practice at Burnley.

Professor J. C. McLennan, Professor of Physics and Director of the Physical Laboratory, University of Toronto.

Dr. A. T. Masterman, Superintendent Inspector, H.M. Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Professor G. T. Morgan, Professor of Chemistry in the Faculty of Applied Chemistry, Royal College of Science for Ireland. Has done much original work in various branches of chemistry.

Dr. Chas. S. Myers, Director of the Psychological Laboratory and Lecturer in Experimental Psychology, University of Cambridge.

Mr. C. C. Simpson, Meteorologist to the Government of India.

Mr. A. A. Campbell Swinton, President of the Wireless Society of London, Past-President of the Röntgen Society.

Mr. A. G. Tansley, University Lecturer in Botany, Cambridge.

A Royal Visit.

Princess Christian visited the headquarters of Bovril, Ltd., in Old Street, London, E.C., on March 1. The Hon. Mrs. A. William West was in attendance. Her Royal Highness was received by the Earl of Erroll, chairman of the company, and was conducted over the factory, the various processes of manufacture being explained. Supplies of bovril for despatch to the military hospitals and the Expeditionary Forces were in the course of preparation, and particular attention was given to these, her Royal Highness manifesting both interest and pleasure.

Contracts for Drugs, etc.

The following information regarding contracts has been received during the past week:

Bethnal Green Borough Council.—The Sanitas Co., Ltd., for crude carbolic acid, bactox soap-tablets, Sanitas fluid, and creocide for three years; Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd., for izal fluid, No. 1 and No. 2 izal disinfecting-powder, izal soluble block, and izal soap, for one year; Middleton Bros., for izal disinfecting sawdust for one year; Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., for carbolic acid, prepared carbolic acid, and carbolic powder (15 per cent.) for one year; Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co., Ltd., for Jeyes' disinfectant-powder for one year.

Erith Urban Sanatorium.—Horrell & Goff, chemists and druggists, for drugs and sundries for one year.

Islington Borough Council.—Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co., Ltd., and The Sanitas Co., Ltd., for annual supplies of disinfectants and drain-testers.

Liverpool City Council.—Baker & Co. and Taylor's Automatic Disinfector, Ltd., for disinfectants, etc.; The British Oxygen Co., Ltd., for oxygen gas and hydrogen gas.

Manchester Parks Committee: Camwal, Ltd., for potash and soda waters (in syphons); Jewsbury & Brown and Westmacott & Sons, chemists, for mineral waters.

Southampton Town Council.—W. Bates & Co., Ltd., for annual supplies of Bond's fluid (Grindley's), commercial carbolic acid, carbolic powder, chloros, chloride of lime, formalin (Schering's), formaldehyde solution, glycerin, izal, izal No. 1 powder, Jeyes' fluid, kreasole fluid, liq. carbonis detergens (Wright's), phenate of soda (40-per-cent. solution), sulphur dioxide (20-oz. cylinders, A. Boake, Roberts & Co., Ltd.), and flowers of sulphur; Chaplin & Son, Ltd., for Benger's food, bovril, Hudson's soap-powder, Knight's primrose soap, soft soap, scouring soap, carbolic soap (life-buoy), Brown's ammonia soap, Brook's soap, Knight's toilet-soap, and best mottled soap.

Stepney Borough Council has been recommended to accept the following tenders for the ensuing year: Adcocks, Ltd., for carbolic acid, carbolic powder, and sulphur candles; Middleton Bros., for horn combs, metal combs, boric-acid powder, borax, alum, liquid ammonia, chloride of lime, potashes, salammoniac, sanitary rolls, sanitary-paper holders, sanitary toilet-papers, sanitas fluid, sanitas pine-fluid, sanitas soluble blocks, soda, royal primrose soap (bars and tablets), sanitas toilet-soap, sanitas soap, and carbolic powder; the United Alkali Co., for chloros. The Committee does not recommend the acceptance of any tender for permanganate of potash or flowers of sulphur.

Strood (Kent) Guardians.—Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd., Oldbury, for surgical appliances; Quibell Bros., Ltd., Newark, for disinfecting-fluid.

Surrey Education Committee.—Bruce, Green & Co., for spectacles to the school clinics.

The Public Health Committee of Bermondsey Borough Council has taken the tenders of Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., for formaldehyde solution and paraform tablets as quotations, and orders will be given for the estimated requirements of the year.

Dr. Fuller, medical officer to the Local Government Board, as a result of a recent visit to the Willesden Guardians' Institution at Acton Lane, has suggested to the Guardians that, in the interests of economy, bovril, oxo, or lemco should be used in place of beef-tea.

The Finance Committee of Walthamstow Urban District Council, having considered letters from various contractors, has recommended that the offers of the following be accepted for the twelve months commencing April 1, 1915, for the items which they are willing to supply on the same terms as at present: Surveyor's Department—Rownson, Drew & Clydesdale, Ltd. Public Health Department—Rownson, Drew & Clydesdale, Ltd., Sanitas Co., Ltd., F. R. Lyon, and J. P. Edwards.

The managers of the Central London School District have been informed by the Local Government Board, in reply to a letter inquiring what action they should take in regard to the requests of contractors for extra payments due to the war, that the Board is not in possession of sufficient information as to the local circumstances to determine whether the amounts charged are reasonable; but that, if payments are made, the reasons should be explained to the District Auditor, that he might judge of the reasonableness. The Rev. P. Clement-Smith proposed that the Clerk write to the Board protesting against leaving the matter in the hands of the auditor, and asking for some definite guidance as to the extra amounts which should be paid in the circumstances. Mr. T. Pallister Young, in seconding, pointed out that the Board had in other cases suggested settlement by agreement or arbitration. The resolution was agreed to.

Brewster Sessions.

At the adjourned Brewster Session at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, an application by Miss Margaret Dunlop, chemist and druggist, 205 Chillingham Road, Heaton, for a medicated-wine licence was refused.

At the adjourned Brewster Sessions at Halifax on March 1, the question of the renewal of the wine-licences held by three persons was considered (*C. & D.*, February 13, p. 36). The applicants, through their solicitors, expressed surprise that the sale of the wines objected to was looked upon as a breach of their agreements. They undertook to abide by any decision the Bench might come to respecting the sale of these wines. The licences were renewed on the understanding that only medicated wines were sold. The chemists concerned were Messrs. S. H. Proctor, Ph.C., 4 Crown Street; T. J. B. Todd, 2 Arcade Royale; and J. Swire, Ph.C., 88 King's Cross Street. An application for a wine-licence by Mr. J. E. Wormald, 99 Northgate, was granted on similar conditions.

British-made Salicylates.

At the quarterly Court of Governors of the London Hospital on March 3, it was mentioned that the first consignment of 56 lb. of sodium salicylate had been received from a factory in London (East), and the shortage due to German monopoly in the manufacture had been to that extent broken down. The Secretary said that English manufacturers had shown themselves able to compete, and he believed this was the first attempt to fight the German monopoly in that direction. Since the war it had only been possible to use sodium salicylate in acute cases.

Poor-law Dispensers.

Blackburn Guardians have increased the salary of the dispenser at the workhouse from 40*l.* to 50*l.* per annum. In acknowledging the increase, the dispenser pointed out that the status of dispensers has been materially enhanced as a result of the Insurance Act, and that Blackburn still pays the lowest salary to a qualified dispenser of any Union in the country.

Mr. C. H. Russell, who has been dispenser at the Kensington infirmary for twenty-eight years, is retiring on a well-earned pension, and the Guardians have appointed Mr. J. H. Heworth, chemist and druggist, to fill the vacancy. Mr. Heworth is well known to London pharmacists, having for some time acted as a "locum" in the City. On the recommendation of the Public Pharmacists' and Dispensers' Association, many hospitals and infirmaries have availed themselves of his services in that capacity.

Birmingham.

From March 1 many shopkeepers in the city and suburbs are closing their shops from 1.15 P.M. to 2.15 P.M. to permit of their employés having a full hour for their midday meal. It has long been the custom of drysalters and others to close at this hour.

Mr. Walter E. Collinge, a well-known local biologist, has been appointed to a research fellowship at St. Andrews

University. Mr. Collinge has communicated many articles to the local Press dealing with insecticides and the diseases of plants. He has devised many simple remedies for plant-diseases.

John Dalton, the oldest local practitioner in the science of rat-catching, died last week. He used a secret powder for attracting the rodents, and was in the habit of obtaining the several ingredients from different pharmacists in the city so that his formula should not be discovered. He had handled thousands of rats, but had never suffered any inconvenience from rat-bites.

Sheffield.

Mr. R. Hall, chemist and druggist, has taken over the management of Mr. Paddon's Attercliffe Common branch, succeeding Mr. T. F. Burdekin, who has commenced business.

The erratic delivery of goods by rail, particularly consignments from London, is causing considerable inconvenience and anxiety to pharmacists. The return of "empties" will be greatly facilitated by marking them "medical empties."

Poisoning Cases.

Four cases of poisoning have been reported during the week. The poisons implicated were nitro-benzene, oxalic acid, spirit of salt, and strychnine. At the inquest regarding the death of one of the victims—Joseph L. Müller, an Austrian, who died from oxalic-acid poisoning at Hoxton on February 6, it was stated that a newly-opened packet labelled Epsom salts was found in the bedroom occupied by deceased. The medical testimony showed that death was due to oxalic-acid poisoning. Mr. Henry G. Harrison, M.A., F.I.C., public analyst to the borough of Shoreditch, said he had analysed the contents of the cup found in deceased's bedroom. It contained 7.41 grains of solids, of which 6.15 grains was oxalic acid. He had analysed several packets of Epsom salts obtained from the branch of Boots, Cash Chemists, Ltd., named on the label of the packet found, and found them to contain nothing but Epsom salts. Further analysis of the oxalic acid remaining in the cup from which deceased had taken the poison showed that it was not the same as that sold at the establishment of Boots, Cash Chemists, Ltd. Detective Inspector Burnham said that the police were satisfied that the packets of Epsom salts sold by Boots, Cash Chemists, Ltd., at the establishment in question, did not contain anything they should not have contained. The manner in which the salt was put up positively excluded such contamination. Dr. W. H. Willcox, senior analyst to the Home Office, gave evidence as to the *post-mortem* examination. There was no doubt that oxalic acid was the cause of death. The jury returned an open verdict, and added a rider to the effect that no blame was attached to Boots, Cash Chemists, Ltd.

Irish News.

Subscribers are invited to send to the Editor newspapers containing matters of trade interest. The items should be indicated.

Brevities.

The Newry Board of Guardians have decided, in dealing with the forthcoming contracts, to accept Irish-made goods as far as possible.

The Committee of Management of the co. Down Lunatic Asylum invite tenders for the supply of medicines for six months, receivable up to March 12.

At the annual meeting of the Belfast Wholesale Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association on February 25, Mr. Wm. Doig (Wm. Doig & Co., wholesale druggists, 39-45 Mill Street) and Mr. W. McMullan (Thos. McMullan & Co., wholesale druggists, 40-44 Victoria Street) were elected members of the General Committee for the ensuing year.

Antimony.—The increased demand has led to the reopening of mines at Lake George, York County, New Brunswick, which were worked many years ago.

Scottish News.

Subscribers are invited to send to the Editor newspapers containing matters of trade interest. The items should be indicated.

Aberdeen and the North.

Mr. W. F. Hay, chemist and druggist, 476 Union Street, Aberdeen, is exhibiting a "Kolynos" flashing sign mirror in his window this week. The exhibition has attracted much attention.

Kelpers in Papa Westray (Orkney) obtained a small increase in the price of kelp at last settling—6*d*. per weigh. Prices are considered too low, and 75 per cent. of the selling price has been asked. Large masses of seaweed have come ashore recently, and have been collected under adverse weather conditions.

At a meeting of the Aberdeen University Senatus, on February 23, it was decided, under the exceptional circumstances prevailing, not to confer honorary degrees at the spring graduation on March 30. It was intimated that over 1,000 graduates, alumni and students of the University, in addition to fifteen members of the teaching and research staffs, are serving with the Colours.

Fife.

Fife chemists have danced not wisely but too well to the Insurance Act piper, whose fee (*i.e.*, shortage in payments to chemists) is 600*l*. on the first year's working of the Act.

Territorials are suffering a considerable amount of inconvenience with skin-troubles, which have originated from a new supply of shirts. Ung. hydrarg. nit. applied daily to the spots has a "magic effect."

Mr. John Peebles, Kirkcaldy, patriotically introduced a scheme of his own for supplying free medicines to combatants' dependants, but has found "lang toun" folk taking undue advantage of his offer, which has now been withdrawn on this account.

The British Aluminium Co.'s scheme for new works at Burntisland is now completed, and the erection of buildings will be started immediately. The new works are entirely for the manufacture of pure alumina, which will then be sent to Kinlochleven, Foyers, or to Norway, for the extraction of the metal. It is the aim of the company to make Burntisland the world's largest centre for the production of pure alumina.

Forfarshire.

Last week a fire occurred on the premises of Mr. William Crockart, chemist and druggist, Brechin, but was subdued before much damage was done.

February was a busy month for Dundee chemists on account of the large amount of sickness, in this respect recalling the epidemic of influenza twenty-one years ago. Insurance prescriptions are anticipated to be twice as numerous as those for January. Outbreaks of whooping-cough and measles have also occurred. No fewer than 574 cases of the former and 254 cases of the latter were reported last month, against *nil* and six respectively during February 1914.

French News.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

The Second-class Pharmacist will soon be a thing of the past in France. A notice posted up at the Paris School of Pharmacy draws attention to the fact that the second-class man has now only till July 27 next (1915) to "transfer" his diploma. After November 1, 1917, no further second-class diploma will be issued, and the "new régime" will officially commence.

Serum for Gangrene.—At the Academy of Science on March 1, Dr. Roux, Director of the Institut Pasteur, submitted a communication by M. Weinberg, a French scientist, who has found in gangrenous wounds a bacillus from which he has obtained a curative serum. He has

tried it on wounded soldiers with the result that the condition of the wounds has been considerably improved.

[We recall the fact that Sir Almroth Wright discovered two months ago an anærobic bacillus which causes gangrene in wounds which are protected from the air, and whose growth is prevented by treatment of the wounds with hydrogen peroxide.—Editor *C. & D.*]

Wounded Soldiers in Vichy.—Among the places which deserve thanks for all they have done for wounded soldiers Vichy should be mentioned as among the first. At the beginning of the war Vichy took 3,200 patients at a time, but soon there was not room enough, and in a few days fifty-three hotels were arranged on behalf of 4,500 wounded. At present the town is divided into three parts, in each of which there is a hospital for operative cases; the other sick and wounded soldiers are nursed in the other establishments in the three divisions. The Compagnie de Vichy Etat has put its splendid radiographic and electric and mechanical installations at the disposal of the medical service, which has been enabled in this way to treat 700 sufferers with electricity and 200 mechanically. Of 15,000 wounded soldiers who were nursed in Vichy in the course of 1914 10,000 have rejoined the Army. [An abstract of this note was printed on p. 49 last week. The Vichy Springs are the property of the French Government, and it is soldiers of the Allied Armies who are being and have been treated there. —Editor *C. & D.*]

M. Emile Gilbert, of Moulins, whose death was recently announced at a meeting of the Paris Academy of Medicine, was a well-known veteran of French pharmacy. Born in 1836 in the quiet *chef-lieu* of the Allier Department, he there passed all his life, with the exception of the few years during which he acted as *interne*, or house-pharmacist, at one of the Parisian hospitals. He was best known as a frequent and entertaining contributor to the technical journals. Besides his "History of Pharmacy," published in 1892, he produced innumerable articles on what may be termed the "side-lines" of pharmaceutical history—sorcerers, talismans, magical plants, quaint old superstitions of the healing art, the mediæval monk and his influence on the study of pharmacy, chemistry, and science, philters and enchanted beverages, the hydrology and mineral waters of antiquity, etc. At the French National Pharmacy Congress in 1876 he was awarded a medal for his paper on "Poisons and Occult Science," and at the centenary of the Paris Society of Pharmacy in 1903, when Messrs. Atkins and Idris were present, M. Gilbert was an honoured guest and one of the orators at the banquet.

Paris Society of Pharmacy.

M. Marcel Guerbet has been elected President of this Society for 1915. He has been a hospital pharmacist since 1884, and three years later became officially connected with the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy, when he was appointed a demonstrator, and in 1904 became assistant professor of chemistry and toxicology. M. Guerbet is in his fifty-fifth year. The new Vice-President of the Society is M. Henry Charles Cousin, who will succeed M. Guerbet in the presidency next year. He is also a hospital pharmacist, and connected with the Paris School. The other appointments include M. Pepin as Annual Secretary, M. Bourquelot as General Secretary, M. Vaudin as Treasurer, and M. Guinochet as Archivist. The President referred to the fatalities at the war, the death of M. Moissan, the disappearance of the son of Professor Grimbert, and the severe wound received by M. Marty's son. He also alluded to Dr. Lafay's captivity in Germany, and congratulated his colleagues MM. André, Choag, and Richaud on having been able to resist the fatigues and escape the dangers of the Belgian and Alsatian battlefields. Finally, he expressed the fervent sympathy of the Society with all its mobilised colleagues, and its hope to see them all soon back safe and sound. The Cross of the Legion of Honour has been awarded to M. Delluc, pharmacist, of No. 2 Ambulance, and M. Deman, second-class pharmacist at the hospital of St. Omer, the town to which the British forces were conveyed when they left the Aisne to combat on the Yser. First-class Pharmacist Pellerin (director of sanitary services at the Ministry of War) and three second-class pharmacist-majors of colonial troops—M. Boissière at Martinique, M. Massière in Tonkin, and M. Rose at Saigon—have received a similar distinction. The Society has awarded its Gold Medal for a physico-chemical science essay to M. Bouvet, and the Silver Medal to M. Courtois. M. Aubry was nominated Gold Medallist in natural sciences, and M. Joachim Silver Medallist. The fact that no competitor had presented himself either for the Landrin Prize (900 francs for research as to new vegetable principles, acids, alkaloids, and glucosides) or for the Charles Leroy Prize (500 francs, chemical analysis of a medicinal plant or vegetable drug) is explained by the war and mobilisation. The Society decided to defer the awards until 1916. M. Marty informed the Society that ten military biological laboratories have been founded in France. The Director-General of these new institutions is M. Bréteau, the distinguished military pharmacist, who now holds the post of assistant professor at the Val-de-Grâce (Paris) School of Army Medicine and Pharmacy. The war-year Budget of the Society shows an excess of receipts over expenditure. The heaviest item in the expenditure (about 150*l.*) is the 40*l.* distributed among members as *jetons de présence*. This system of paid attendance (which practically amounts to a fine on absentees) is a popular French institution, existing at the Academy of Sciences and other learned bodies. Tales are told of peaceful old professors who faced real danger during the civil strife of 1871 to reach the Institute and make a financial "scoop," for the smaller the number present the larger, of course, the individual payment.



M. Guerbet.

Our American Letter.

(Special Correspondence to the "C. & D.")

Mr. Mayo Honoured.—Mr. Caswell A. Mayo was entertained to dinner at the Chemists' Club, New York, to celebrate his election as President of the American Pharmaceutical Association. Among the speakers were Professor Arny, Dr. C. F. Chandler, Dr. F. B. Power, Professor Chas. Baskerville, Dr. W. J. Schieffelin, Mr. F. Hirseman, Mr. A. S. Wardle, Dr. W. C. Anderson, Mr. J. C. Gallagher, and Dr. H. H. Rusby.

Chicago Wholesalers Combine.—Two well-known wholesale drug-houses in Chicago, Morrisson, Plummer & Co. and the Fuller & Fuller Co., combined as from January 1. The business will be continued as the Fuller-Morrisson Co., in the premises now occupied by Morrisson, Plummer & Co., this firm having been the direct descendant of the first drug-store in Chicago, which was founded in 1838. The Fuller business was founded in 1851.

Antinarcotic Law.—The Harrison Antinarcotic Law, which came into force on March 1, provides for the registration of all persons who "produce, import, manufacture, compound, deal in, dispense, sell, distribute, or give away opium or coca-leaves, their salts, derivatives, or preparations, and for other purposes." The regulations made under the Act have also been issued. The requirements are thus summarised by the "American Druggist":

What Every Druggist Must Do.

Register with the United States Internal Revenue Collector for the district in which his store is located before March 1.

Pay 34 cents tax.

Buy official order-blanks from the Collector.

Order all such drugs on the official duplicate order-blanks, retaining the duplicate.

Keep a separate record of all prescriptions dispensed which contain any of these drugs.

Furnish the Collector before March 15 with a sworn inventory of all opium, coca, and their derivatives and preparations in stock on March 1, except such preparations as contain in one ounce not more than two grains of opium or one-fourth grain of morphine or one-eighth grain of heroin or one grain of codeine, and except liniments and ointments for external use not containing coca or its derivatives.

What the Druggist Must Not Do.

Must not sell any such drugs to anyone, whether physician, dentist, or dealer, except on an order written on an official order-blank.

Must not dispense any prescription for such drugs unless it bears the name and address of the patient, the full name of the prescriber, his office address, and his official U.S. registration number.

Legal Reports.

Trade Law.

A Medical Debt.—At Luton County Court on February 25, Wootton & Webb, chemists, Luton, applied for leave to enforce judgment obtained in the High Court against Dr. Nelson Johnstone for 40*l.*, due for drugs supplied and for dispensing, and the Judge made an order for monthly payments of 4*l.*, or committal for fourteen days.

Sweet Spirit of Nitre.—At Leicester on February 27, Stanley Toon, Thurmaston, was ordered to pay 15*s.* costs in respect to a summons, under Section 6 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, for selling as sweet spirit of nitre a preparation which contained only 1.1 per cent. by weight of ethyl nitrite and three-fifths of the proper amount of alcohol. In the course of the proceedings the Chief Constable referred to the inadvisability of small shopkeepers such as the defendant retailing drugs of this description.

Preservatives in Wine.—At Tower Bridge Police Court, London, on March 3, Mr. Chapman gave a considered judgment in a Sale of Food and Drugs Act case, in which the charge was selling non-alcoholic raisin-wine which contained 8.75 grains of salicylic acid per pint—"a quantity in excess of that necessary as a preservative." He said the question for him to decide was whether anyone was injured by this addition of salicylic acid. He did not think it was reasonable to say so, and dismissed the summons. He agreed to state a case, and fixed costs against the Bermondsey Borough Council, in the event of an appeal, at five guineas.

Malt Butter.—During the hearing of a Margarine Act case in regard to malt-butter in the Glasgow Sheriff Court on Monday, March 1, Mr. R. Tatlock Thomson, public analyst, stated that the sample which he analysed consisted of 44.30 per cent. of margarine, 39.77 per cent. of dry malt extract, 0.13 per cent. of boron preservatives (stated as boric acid), and 15.78 per cent. of water. Mr. David McGuffie, manager to Cockburn & Co., chemists, said his firm stock the article, which was composed of malt and vegetable butter, whereupon the Sheriff asked him, "Have you analysed it?" "No," replied the witness. "Then you cannot tell what it is composed of," said the Sheriff, who reserved judgment.

Natural Carbonic-acid Gas.—In the King's Bench Division, before Mr. Justice Low and a common jury, on March 4, the Natural Gas Co., Bristol, sued Mr. S. Pomeransky, mineral-water merchant, Cannon Street, London, for 98*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*, under a written agreement of May 1912, for hire, demurrage, extra freight, and non-return of cylinders in respect of a supply of tubes of pure liquid carbonic-acid gas for use in the manufacture of mineral waters. The defendant set up an oral agreement, under which he alleged the plaintiffs exonerated him from any liability for hire or demurrage, but the jury found for plaintiffs for the amount claimed, less an admitted counterclaim for 2*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*, and judgment was entered accordingly, with costs.

Veterinary Surgeons Act.—At Hythe, Hampshire, on February 25, Frederick Hopkins Beddington was fined 2*l.*, with 17*s.* costs, for unlawfully using the title "Veterinary Surgeon." The Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons were the prosecutors, and it was stated that the ground of the offence was a label on a bottle of medicine bearing the description "F. H. Beddington (late manager at Beaulieu for Mr. W. A. Della Gana, F.R.C.V.S.), veterinary surgeon, Heathcott, Purlieu." The words "veterinary surgeon," being outside the parentheses, constituted the offence. One of the witnesses stated that he asked defendant if he was a veterinary surgeon, and he replied, "Yes." It appeared from other evidence that defendant was employed by Mr. Della Gana, but had been discharged, and had no authority to use Mr. Della Gana's name in the way that he did.

Retail Shops not "Work-places."—At the North London Police Court on March 1, Mr. Hedderwick stated that, for the purposes of the Public Health Act, a retail shop should not be dealt with as a factory, workshop, or "work-place." He had come to the conclusion, he said, that these terms mean "a place where workmen worked," and it seemed to him that it would be impossible to discriminate between a shop and a private house where servants are employed. For these reasons he dismissed a summons taken out by the Shoreditch Borough Council against Sanders Bros., retail corn-chandlers, for not providing at their shop in the Broadway, London Fields, separate lavatory accommodation for male and female assistants, as required for factories (workshops and work-places) under Section 38 of the Public Health Act. He consented to state a case for the opinion of the High Court.

Is "Consumption" Contagious?—In the King's Bench Division on Friday, February 26, the pending special-jury action of Colby *v.* Hooper, Struve & Co., Ltd., was mentioned to Mr. Justice Darling. Mr. Horne (for the plaintiff) said his client was ill, and his doctor had said it was inadvisable not only in his own interest, but in the interest of the public, that he should have to be in court for any considerable time waiting for his case to be heard. He (counsel) therefore asked that a day should be fixed for the hearing. Mr. Justice Darling: What is the case about? Mr. Horne: The plaintiff alleges that the firm were negligent in letting him work in the same room as a man who was consumptive. He says he has caught the disease. Mr. Justice Darling: What is the business? Mr. Horne: Chemistry. Mr. Walter Frampton (for the defendants) did not oppose the application, and his Lordship fixed March 9 for the hearing of the case.

Bendle's Nutrient Case: Appeal.—In the Court of Appeal, before Lords Justices Buckley, Pickford, and Bankes, on March 1, an application was made by Mr. Schiller, K.C., in the case of Bendle and another *v.* the United Kingdom Alliance and others, in connection with a pending appeal by the defendants from a judgment of Mr. Justice Bray, sitting without a jury, awarding the plaintiffs, Mr. Sutton Bendle and Mr. Donald Innes Smith, proprietors of Bendle's Meat and Port Nutrient, 250*l.* damages for alleged libel (*C. & D.*, 1914, II., 82). Counsel said he had been instructed on behalf of the respondents, and he asked that the appeal might stand out of the list until the next sittings. It was a very heavy case, and a somewhat difficult one. Sir Fredk. Low (now Mr. Justice Low) was leading counsel for the respondents when the trial took place in the court below. The hearing lasted eleven days before Mr. Justice Bray, and involved a large amount of technical evidence and the reading of text-books. As he (Mr. Schiller) was not instructed at the trial, he at present knew nothing about the case, and consequently to become conversant with the evidence and details given in so protracted a trial would involve a tremendous amount of labour. It was in those circumstances he made the application for the postponement of the appeal, a course to which the other side assented. The application was granted.

Limited Companies.

New Companies Registered.

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office.

Aladdin Polish Co., Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital 20,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. The first directors are G. P. Hargreaves and J. G. Hewett. R.O., 12 Soho Square, W.

Tozana Perfumery Co., Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. The first directors are J. I. Sions and E. Snowman, 14a New Bond Street, London, W.

Rawsons, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturing, analytical and wholesale and retail chemists, druggists, drysalters, etc. The first directors are F. Rawson, Reedley, near Burnley, Mrs. F. Rawson, and G. A. Dickens.

J. Griffiths Richards, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital 3,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with J. Griffiths Richards, chemist, Hastings, for the acquisition of the business carried on by him, and to carry on a business not particularly described. The first governing directors are J. Griffiths Richards (chairman), F. O. Hearnshaw, and E. S. Sherwood. No remuneration for J. Griffiths Richards. Remuneration of F. O. Hearnshaw and E. S. Sherwood, 13*l.* each per month. R.O., 58½ High Street, Hastings.

Company News.

Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.—Warrants were posted on March 1 for payment of the 5 per cent. dividend on the cumulative preference shares in this company.

International Sponge Importers, Ltd.—The eleventh annual general meeting was held at Winchester House, London, E.C., on March 1, Mr. G. S. Marks (chairman) presiding. The report and balance-sheet (*C. & D.*, February 27, p. 59) were adopted, and the retiring directors, Mr. L. A. Cohen and Mr. H. B. Marks were elected.

Lever Bros., Ltd.—The report for the year ended December 31, 1914, shows a substantial increase in profits, which amounted to 1,152,107*l.*, as compared with 988,238*l.* in 1913. After setting aside considerably larger sums for repairs, depreciation, and insurance, the directors apply 24,094*l.* in payment of a bonus to employés, and recommend a

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dividend of 10 per cent. for the year on the ordinary shares, carrying 4,435*l.* to reserve.

British Organic Nitrogen Co. (1908), Ltd.—At a meeting of the creditors of this company on March 1 a statement of affairs was presented showing liabilities 3,318*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* and assets 6,257*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* After allowing 4,215*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* for the debenture-holders' claims, the net assets were reduced to 2,042*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, the estate showing a deficiency of 1,276*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The liquidator (Mr. Turner) stated that he had been in negotiation for the sale of the business as a going concern, by which means he had hoped to pay the creditors 15*s.* in the pound.

Personalities.

Authenticated notes are inserted without charge if not in the nature of advertisement, and subject to Editorial approval.

Alderman L. Mainprize, Bridlington, has been re-elected Chief Lord of the Manor of Bridlington.

Mr. John Fillingham, Ph.C., has been elected to the Committee of the Grantham Traders' Association.

Mr. T. C. Cornwell, Ph.C., Hanley, has been re-elected Vice-President of the North Staffordshire Traders' Association.

Mr. W. E. Goff, Ph.C., Dartford, has been appointed a manager of the Wilmington Schools by the Kent Education Committee.

Mr. W. J. Bush, pharmacist, has joined the staff of A. Wander, Ltd., and will represent them in the South-Eastern Counties.

Mr. G. N. Birkett, chemist and druggist, Finkle Street, Kendal, has been elected President of the Kendal Mutual Plate-glass Insurance Society.

Mr. James Noble, chemist and druggist, Wallington, has been nominated for election to the newly constituted Urban District Council for Wallington.

Mr. John Laurie, chemist and druggist, Blackpool, has been elected a member of the Finance and Excursion Committees of the local Tradesmen's Association.

Mr. J. D. Jenkins, manager of Phillips & Co., Ltd., Bombay, has been elected President of the Bombay Presidency Trades Association, and Mr. H. J. Reynolds, general manager of Treacher & Co., Ltd., Bombay, has joined the Committee.

From "The Editor's Note-book" in No. 1, Vol. I., of "The Efficiency Magazine" we cull the following tit-bit:

> There is a jovial druggist named Warren in the Garden City of Letchworth. He is English of the English, but he made as pretty an Irish bull last month as I ever heard. I had just delivered a lecture in Howard Hall, Letchworth, and outlined a civic programme to a large crowd of enthusiastic city-boomers. After the meeting a score of us adjourned to the club for a merry after-hour. One of the improvements that I had suggested was being discussed, and several men objected to it as impossible.
>
> "How could we begin such a job?" demanded one of the doubters.
>
> Druggist Warren sprang to his feet. "What's the use of talking about how to begin?" he exclaimed. "This Garden City wasn't begun when it commenced."

In the "jovial druggist" many will recognise Mr. William Warren, Ph.C., of W. Hooper & Co., a former member of the Pharmaceutical Council.

Births.

Authenticated notices are inserted without charge.

Corke.—At "Grasmere," King's Road, Gosport, on February 28, the wife of H. M. Corke, pharmacist, R.N. Hospital, Haslar, of a son.

Court.—At 20 George Street, Hastings, on February 25, the wife of S. Gerald Court, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

Halder.—At 46 New Cross Road, London, S.E., on February 27, the wife of Ernest C. Halder, of a son.

Mawson.—At Grove House, Canterbury Grove, West Norwood, London, S.E., on February 25, the wife of J. W. Mawson (Mawson & Co., manufacturing chemists and medicinal-capsule makers, West Norwood), of a son.

Rankin.—At 2 Woodland Avenue, Belfast, on February 18, the wife of W. J. Rankin, jun., L.P.S.I., of a son.

Richards.—At 11 Mellor Road, Prenton, Birkenhead, on March 1, the wife of J. H. Richards (of the representative staff of P. Beiersdorf & Co.), of a daughter.

Deaths.

Authenticated notices are inserted without charge.

Dorman.—At 1 Thomond Square, Blackrock Road, Cork, on February 16, Mr. Robert Calwell Dorman, registered druggist, late manager of the Cork Chemical and Drug Co., Cork.

Jackson.—At 167 Charnwood Street, Leicester, on February 18, Mr. Josiah Jackson, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-nine.

Martin.—At Helston, on March 3, John Bennett Martin, elder son of Mr. John B. Martin, chemist and druggist, aged twenty-two. Young Mr. Martin was a student of the current session at the School of Pharmacy, Bloomsbury Square, and a member of King's College O.T.C. His death, after a severe and unexpected illness, will be much regretted by all his associates.

Parker.—At Lord Street, Southport, recently, Mr. George Parker, who was for many years in business as a wholesale druggist at Rochdale, and retired to Southport twenty years ago.

Christy.—At Tapachula, Mexico, on March 1, Mr. Percy Christy, third son of the late Mr. Thomas Christy, F.L.S., aged forty-two. Mr. Percy Christy went out to Mexico in the early 'nineties to start planting, and he had been engaged in that since. In 1896 he was joined by his brother Ralph. The fourth and youngest son, Mr. Gilbert Christy, is the head of Thomas Christy & Co., the well-known City firm.

Pulling.—At the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, on February 24, Mr. Arthur J. C. Pulling, of Tuxford. Mr. Pulling was studying in Edinburgh for the Minor examination, and was a relief manager on the staff of Boots, Ltd.

Rogerson.—At 6 Cunliffe Terrace, Bradford, on February 28, after a prolonged illness, Mr. Bernard Arthur Rogerson, chemist and druggist, formerly of M. Rogerson & Son, chemists and druggists, Darley Street, Bradford. Mr. Rogerson was the third son of the late Mr. Herbert Rogerson, and was apprenticed to him, subsequently passing the Minor examination in April 1896. He succeeded to his father's business, and carried it on along with a brother until his health broke down, and the firm was converted into a limited company. Mr. Rogerson was an exceptionally energetic and well-informed man, and while his health was good he devoted a great deal of his spare time to trade service, acting as one of the Pharmaceutical Society's Divisional Secretaries for Bradford, and he was the first Hon. Secretary and a founder of the Bradford Chamber of Trade, as well as a member of the Council of the Chamber and an Hon. Vice-President. He was also the district Hon. Secretary of the National Chamber of Trade. From time to time we had the opportunity of publishing communications from Mr. Rogerson, who never ceased to take a keen interest in pharmaceutical matters. He is survived by Mrs. Rogerson and one son.

Stone.—At 54 Ridge Road, Leeds, on February 15, Beatrice Annie, daughter of Mr. James Herbert Stone, with Mr. C. F. Thackray, Ph.C., Great George Street, Leeds, aged twenty-four.

Walker.—At 5 Highbury Quadrant, London, N., on February 18, Mr. Henry Walker, chemist and druggist, 108 Calabria Road, Islington, N., aged thirty-six.

Watson.—At 17 Tavistock Crescent, Westbourne Park, London, W., on February 21, Mr. Edwin Joseph Watson, chemist and druggist, aged forty-nine.

Weston.—The funeral of the late Mr. S. J. Weston, whose death was announced last week, took place at Kensal Green Cemetery on March 1. Mr. Weston was registered in 1868, his Major diploma being No. 886. He was educated partly at Dublin, intending to become a doctor, but abandoned the idea of entering the medical profession. He took part in the Red Cross work in the Franco-German war of 1870-71. He was fond of travel, and was wont to entertain his friends with his reminiscences of foreign countries. Mr. Weston was a founder of the Western Chemists' Association, and a regular attendant at the British Pharmaceutical Conference. He retired from business two years ago, and was succeeded by Mr. J. A. Brown, who had been with him for many years. The funeral was largely attended by old friends in pharmacy and Masonry.

Packed Tooth-paste.—Sangers, 258 Euston Road, London, N.W., put up a large variety of "own name" tooth-pastes, of which some particulars are given in the firm's advertisement. A specimen of the carton is given to show the style of package adopted.

Trade Notes.

In referring to Jules Lang & Son's glassware last week (p. 67), the name of the firm was incorrectly given as John Lang & Son.

Sianara Soap.—A new line in round bath-tablets of Sianara toilet-soap has been produced by J. C. & J. Field, Ltd., soap-makers, Lambeth, London, S.E. These retail at 2*d.*, 3*d.*, 4½*d.*, and 5*d.*

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., have received from their cod-liver oil factory in the Lofotens, Norway, the first consignment of cod-liver oil, made from the livers of fish which were swimming in that region a week or two ago. This 1915 oil is of the standard of the "Palatable" oil which the firm introduced to the trade about a quarter of a century ago, being non-congealable, pale, and almost free from odour and taste. The firm inform us that they will with pleasure submit samples and quotations to buyers.

Bacteriological Peptone.—May & Baker, Ltd., manufacturing-chemists, Battersea, London, S.W., have submitted to us a sample of bacteriological peptone manufactured by the Digestive Ferments Co., Detroit, U.S.A. It is an impalpable powder of a good pale colour, soluble in water, and remarkably free from odour and taste. It is recommended as being particularly suitable for the preparation of bacteriological culture-media and other technical purposes for which German peptone has been used.

Norwegian Cod-liver Oil, 1915.—The British Drug Houses, Ltd., Graham Street, City Road, London, N., have sent us a specimen from their first consignment of the present season's cod-liver oil from the Norwegian fisheries, which is the first of this season's that has reached us. The rich colour of the oil is the characteristic which is most notable: it is of a pale gold and of exceptionally bright translucence. In odour the oil has that freshness which to the expert distinguishes new season's oil from old, and there is no fishiness about the taste, nor have we been able to detect the slightest "repeating" after ingestion (evidence that the oil is prepared carefully so that the therapin remains unchanged). The British Drug Houses, Ltd., will furnish samples and quotations to buyers on application.

"Oxyntin."—In certain ailments physicians have found it advantageous to administer what we may call potential hydrochloric acid—*i.e.*, a substance which will liberate the acid in the alimentary canal. American physicians have for some years been using for this purpose Oxyntin, which is manufactured by Fairchild Bros. & Foster, New York, from albumen, and which is presented as a cream-coloured powder in which hydrochloric acid is loosely combined with the protein. Ten grains of Oxyntin represents 5 minims of acid. hydrochlor. dil. B.P. In this country betaine hydrochloride (which is placed on the market under the trade-mark name "Acidol") has been prescribed for a similar purpose to Oxyntin, and now that the supply of acidol from Germany has stopped West-end physicians have found Oxyntin to be a reliable remedy. Fairchild Bros. & Foster's London branch is now importing Oxyntin to meet the demand thus set up, and it can be obtained in 1-oz. bottles through their agents, Burroughs Wellcome & Co., at 2*s.* 6*d.* each subject. As an adjunct to the administration of pepsin in powders or cachets, Oxyntin deserves the attention of pharmacists as well as prescribers.

"Solace" Antiseptic Shaving-stick.—The popularity of this shaving adjunct, manufactured by Edward Cook & Co., Ltd., The Soapery, Bow, London, E., is well merited, for the soap, while producing an excellent and beard-softening lather which makes for smooth shaving, has antiseptic and emollient properties. Hitherto it has been available to retail at 9*d.*, with a trial size at 2*d.* Messrs. Cook are, without immediately discontinuing these sizes, now putting up the "Solace" in sizes to retail at 3*d.*, 6*d.*, and 1*s.*, and chemists will have in this novelty a fresh means of augmenting their returns. Each stick is neatly wrapped and sealed, then enclosed in an aluminium case, which in its turn is enclosed in an attractive carton, of which the base colour is Wedgwood blue. We note that one of the panels has the inscription in French—namely, "La fameuse Crème Antiseptique Cook pour la Barbe, servez vous de 'Solace.'" The sticks are put up in exhibiting outers, which, with the aluminium case (this, by the way, is aluminium throughout, and a nice example of British work), are illustrated in the company's announcement this week. These new sizes of the "Solace" will appeal to a universal circle of men; the smaller sizes should be specially saleable for week-end purposes.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

Council-meeting.

The monthly meeting of the Council was held on March 3 at 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C. The President made sympathetic reference to the deaths of Mr. S. J. Weston and Mr. H. K. Pryke, and it was announced that a donation of 105*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* had been received for the Benevolent Fund as the balance of a legacy from the estate of the late E. Northway Butt. Grants amounting to 82*l.* 10*s.* were made from the Benevolent Fund, and Mr. Rogers, the Chairman of the Committee, took occasion to emphasise the benefits of the Orphan Fund, which are not generally appreciated. New regulations governing the grant of the Manchester Scholarship were approved. In regard to the attitude of the Council towards the revision of the British Pharmacopœia, it was agreed that no further assistance be given under present conditions, and also that the professors and officers of the Society be requested not to take part in the work without the express sanction of the Council. The report of the Local Associations Executive Committee referred to the meeting of the Drug Tariff Committee and the steps that are to be taken adequately to present the chemists' case.

The Councillors present were Mr. E. White (President), Mr. E. T. Neathercoat (Vice-President), and Messrs. C. B. Allen, F. E. Bilson, A. S. Campkin, W. G. Cross, J. H. Cuff, W. L. Currie, F. J. Gibson, R. L. Gifford, D. Gilmour, J. F. Harrington, L. M. Parry, F. A. Rogers, P. F. Rowsell, F. P. Sargeant, T. A. White, and J. R. Young.

Absent Councillors.

The President said that a letter had been received announcing that the Treasurer is suffering from influenza, and would be unable to be present. Mr. Hagon could not attend owing to illness of members of his staff, and Mr. Harrison was prevented from leaving home because of the serious illness of his wife.

Deaths.

The President next referred to the death of Mr. S. J. Weston, who was a regular attendant at social functions connected with pharmacy. He was a Red Cross volunteer in the Franco-German war of 1870-71. Allusion was also made to the death of Mr. H. K. Pryke, President of the Bath Pharmaceutical Association.

Mr. Harrington and Mr. Rogers spoke of the genial character of the late Mr. Weston and his work in connection with the Western Pharmacists' Association.

Elections and Restorations.

Twenty-nine members of the Society were elected, and thirty-one student-associates. Fifteen persons were restored to their former position in the Society, and three names were replaced on the Register of Chemists and Druggists. The Secretary also reported on the number of apprentices he had registered during the month.

Correspondence.

The Colonial Office forwarded a copy of an Act to amend the Poisons Acts of Victoria.

The North Devon Association of Pharmacists sent a resolution objecting to stock mixtures.

The Board of Education inquired whether the Pharmaceutical Society would be prepared to accept a pass in the examination which the Board is setting up for improving the existing arrangements in secondary schools in England. This was referred to the Board of Examiners for advice.

The British Medical Association forwarded the comments of the Medico-Political Committee on a Bill drafted by the Society of Apothecaries. The General Purposes Committee is to consider the matter.

Finance.

Mr. Harrington presented the report of the Finance Committee. The receipts of the General Fund during the month amounted to 2,888*l.* 4*s.*, made up as follows: Penalties and costs, 181*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*; "Journal," 85*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*; "B.P. Codex," 10*l.* 15*s.*; subscriptions, 2,337*l.* 6*s.*; registration-fees, 144*l.* 18*s.*; restoration-fee, 1*l.* 1*s.*; school-fees, 10*l.*; repayment of Pharmaceutical Committees' election expenses, 5*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*; rent, etc., 111*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* A balance of 1,565*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* remained after deducting the payments authorised at the last meeting of the Council. The following amounts were recommended for payment: "Journal" and publications, 149*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*; stationery, etc., 337*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*; current expenses, 300*l.*; salaries, etc., 841*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; school and examinations, 56*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*; law and professional charges, 65*l.*; house expenses, 35*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*; sundries, 3*l.*—a total of 1,788*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* The balances on the Benevolent Fund were as follows: Current account, 744*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*; Donation account, 121*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*; Orphan Fund, 59*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* Mr. Harrington called attention to the balance of a legacy of 105*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* from the estate of the late E. Northway Butt, which was received from the last surviving executor.

The report was adopted, and also a special resolution authorising the payment of the second moiety of the Jacob Bell scholarships.

Benevolence.

Mr. Rogers, Chairman of the Benevolent Fund Committee, presented the report of the Committee, which recommended grants to six persons, amounting to 82*l.* 10*s.* The subscriptions to the fund are coming in better. Special donations were received: from Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Lincoln Pharmacists' Association, 2*l.* 2*s.*; West Ham Pharmacists' Association, 11*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; Peterborough Pharmacists' Association, 4*l.*; Mr. A. E. King, 13*s.*: Mr. H. R. Lowther, 5*s.*; Mr. L. M. Parry, 3*s.* 6*d.*—the last three being the proceeds of collecting-boxes. Mr. Rogers also took the opportunity of advocating the claims of the Orphan Fund, which at the present time is supporting five orphans at an annual outlay of 150*l.*, against an income of 120*l.* He felt sure that if young married pharmacists realised how often the wheel of life stops at unexpected moments, they would take steps to insure that those they may leave behind them are able to take advantage of the benefits of the Orphan Fund.

Messrs. Harrington, Gilmour, Campkin, and Allen also spoke in the same strain, and the report was adopted.

Library Committee.

Mr. Harrington also presented the report of the Library, Museum, School, and House Committee. This dealt with reports from the School of Pharmacy professors regarding the investigations being carried out in the research laboratories. An account for 7*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* for house-repairs was approved. The Committee submitted draft revised regulations for the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association Scholarship, the chief points of which are that (1) an accumulation of income (250*l.*) is to be invested for the purpose of increasing the annual value of the scholarship; (2) Latin is to be an optional language subject, and elementary physics is to be added; (3) fixing a minimum period of study of six months at a school of pharmacy by the successful candidate; and (4) altering the age-limit from 19-21 to 20-22. The Committee also considered the question of taking action in regard to the suggested exemption of chemists and druggists from the Medical Preliminary examination, but came to the conclusion that it would not be expedient at the present time to make official representations on the subject.

A discussion took place on the revised regulations for the Manchester Scholarship, approval being generally expressed. It was thought that the scholarship will now attract more competitors. Mr. Parry asked whether the student is now to obtain the whole income from the fund, and was assured that this would be in the discretion of the Council. He objected to the minimum period of study being fixed at six months, but the President said he was satisfied as to the wisdom of the course recommended by the Committee.

The report was adopted and a special resolution passed approving of the new regulations of the Manchester Scholarship.

General Purposes Committee.

The report of this Committee stated that approval had been given to the steps taken by the Parliamentary Secretary on the question of the unsatisfactory position of pharmacists in the Army. The election of honorary or corresponding members is to be deferred for a year.

British Pharmacopœia Revision.

The Committee considered a remit from the Council with regard to the position of the Society in connection with Pharmacopœia revision. The Committee recommends that "the Council, having regard to the highly unsatisfactory position of pharmacists in relation to the production of the British Pharmacopœia, should resolve that the Society give no further assistance in the work of revision under the present conditions. It is further recommended that the professors and officers of the Society be requested not to take part in any capacity in work connected with any future edition of the Pharmacopœia without the express approval and permission of the Council."

Apothecaries' Assistants and Army Compounders.

The President reported to the Committee the correspondence he had had with the Privy Council respecting the alleged neglect of the Society to formulate by-laws in accordance with Section 4 (13) of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908. A letter from the Privy Council expressing regret at the attitude taken up by the Society was read, and the Committee recommends that the President be authorised to draw up a reply stating fully the reasons which have all along actuated the Council of the Society.

Local Associations Report.

The report of the Local Associations Executive Committee, which was embodied in this report, mentioned that the Proprietary Articles Trade Association had acknowledged the receipt of the resolution on the selling price of proprietaries. The Secretary reported regarding the Drug Tariff Pricing Conference, and on visits to Leamington, the West Ham Association, and Manchester Pharmaceutical Association.

Drug Tariff Committee.

The remit regarding the inadequacy of the Drug Fund of the National Insurance Act is to be brought before the Departmental Committee of Inquiry on the Drug Tariff, which met for the first time on February 25. It was intimated that evidence is to be taken by this Committee from various representative areas as to the effect of the National Insurance Act on the ordinary business of panel chemists, and that the chief duty with which that Committee is charged is to formulate a reasonable basis for a commercial Tariff. The Local Associations Committee recommends that the President be authorised to take all measures possible to secure the adequate presentation of pharmaceutical views before the Committee. The North Staffordshire Association's resolution regarding the effect on the Drug Fund of the large number of persons who have enlisted is to be brought before the National Health Insurance Commission.

The Council also dealt briefly with the breaking bulk question and a Supplement to its "Codex," and finished the morning's business by appointing the following examiners to conduct the Council Prizes Competition: Dr. L. Dobbin, Dr. R. S. MacDougall, and Mr. T. Stephenson.

Mr. F. J. R. Carulla, F.C.S., chemical engineer, Derby, a well-known member of the Society of Chemical Industry, was naturalised on February 10, he being a native of Spain. It is interesting to note that Mr. Carulla has been a Fellow of the Chemical Society since 1867, and is a Life Member.

Chemists and Druggists' Society of Ireland.

THE annual meeting of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland was held on February 24 at the headquarters, 11 Waring Street, Belfast, the outgoing President, Mr. W. J. Gibson, being in the chair. Among those present were Messrs. S. Gibson, J.P., W. J. Rankin, J. D. Carse, Samuel McDowell, Samuel Suffern, Geo. Johnson, James Macauley, Samuel Nevin, Frank Lindsay, A. M. Gamble, and John Long. It was agreed that expressions of sympathy be forwarded to Messrs. Cambridge, Martin, and Frackelton, who are on the sick-list.

Annual Report.

In the absence of the Hon. Secretaries the report was read by Mr. Rankin as follows:

We have pleasure in reporting that the roll of members has been well maintained, and several new members have been added to the list. The past year has been uneventful in legislation affecting the drug-trade. A new Viceroy has been appointed in the person of Lord Wimborne, who acted as Chairman of the Committee which sat at Belfast and Dublin to hear evidence *re* the extension of the Medical Benefit to Ireland. He took a very great interest in the matter, and may still assist in bringing matters to a successful issue in the interests of the druggists. A new British Pharmacopœia has been published, and it is recommended that all members make themselves fully acquainted with the changes that have taken place. The great war going on at present seems to overshadow everything. But, considering its magnitude, our trade and country is so far passing quietly through. One of our Hon. Secretaries—Mr. R. A. Jamison—has given his services to the country and joined Kitchener's Army. The members honoured Mr. Jamison by presenting him with a handsome gold albert and gold medal, the latter suitably inscribed. A considerable number of the trade, employers and employed, have also joined the new Forces, and we are certain that when they get an opportunity they will distinguish themselves and do credit to their trade and country. Through the kindness of the President (Mr. W. J. Gibson) and Mrs. Gibson, the members and friends were hospitably entertained in the Society's rooms. A large number accepted the invitation, and a most enjoyable and happy evening was spent. Mr. Frackelton still continues to look after the advertising in the rooms, and thanks are tendered to him for his unwearied exertions in the interest of the members. Mr. Samuel Gibson, J.P. (Hon. Treasurer), has, as usual, represented the Society on the Chamber of Commerce. The eighth "Sir James H. Haslett Memorial Medal" has been awarded to Mr. Arundale A. Gore, R.D., of Dublin, who gained the highest marks at the Registered Druggists' examination in 1914. During the summer an afternoon's outing was organised for the members and friends. The trip by motor char-à-banc around the Ards Peninsula was very much enjoyed by all who joined. A good repast was provided at the Dunleath Arms, Ballywalter, on the homeward run. Messrs. W. E. Wilson, W. J. Gibson, and John Frackelton had charge of the arrangements, and everything went off "like wedding bells."

Mr. Samuel Gibson presented the financial statement, which showed a substantial balance to credit. The report of the Haslett Committee was submitted by Mr. Rankin. The reports and statement of accounts were adopted.

Election of Officers.

Mr. W. J. Gibson moved the election of Mr. Samuel McDowell as President for the ensuing year, referring to his long connection with the Society, and his interest in its welfare. Mr. Carse seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to, and Mr. McDowell suitably acknowledged the honour.

On the motion of Mr. Gamble the following Vice-Presidents were appointed: Messrs. Wm. Jamison, John Frackelton, W. J. Rankin, Wm. McMullan, Robert Cambridge, J.P., Wm. Haslett, Jacob Walsh, D. A. Taylor, Samuel Suffern, J. D. Carse, W. J. Gibson, and Wm. Martin.

A letter was read from Mr. Martin resigning the joint hon. secretaryship, and it was unanimously agreed, on the motion of Mr. W. J. Gibson, seconded by Mr. Johnson, to select Mr. Samuel Nevin in his place, with Mr. R. A. Jamison, who was re-elected. Mr. Samuel Gibson, J.P., was reappointed Hon. Treasurer.

Mr. W. J. Gibson moved, and Mr. Haslett seconded the election of the following on the new Committee: Messrs. W. J. Busby, F. A. Boyle, D. Chapman, A. M. Gamble, E. J. Roberts, A. R. Hogg, Geo. Johnson, D. Manson Marshall, W. R. H. Orr, James Richardson,



Mr. Samuel McDowell, the newly-elected President, carries on business at 209 Shankill Road, where he succeeded his uncle, the late Mr. Alexander Sinclair, in 1891 on passing the R.D. examination. Since the formation of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society Mr. McDowell has taken a deep interest in its affairs. He also goes in for farming, having a property on the outskirts of Belfast. He is a very genial man, and his election to the presidential chair is popular.



Mr. Samuel Nevin, the newly-elected Hon. Secretary, carries on business at 245 Woodstock Road, Belfast. He served his apprenticeship with the late Mr. Jas. Beatty, chemist and druggist, Ballymena, with whom he remained two years in charge of the drug department after completing his apprenticeship. After that he was in managerial positions at Banbridge and Belfast before, sixteen years ago, starting in business for himself. He passed his R.D. examination in 1893.

T. W. Reynolds (Dungannon), R. Spence (Castleblayney), S. Smyth, D. O. Perry, A. E. Davis, W. E. Wilson (Messrs. J. & J. Haslett, Ltd.), F. Lindsay, J. Long, J. Macauley, and J. Moffet.

Messrs. Gamble and Perry were re-elected auditors.

Amendment to Rules.

An amendment to the rules was passed providing that at the end of the current year the Board of Management consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, Hon. Treasurer, Hon. Secretaries, and at least thirty members of Committee, five of whom may be associates; five to form a quorum. This change will require confirmation at the next annual meeting.

On the motion of Mr. Rankin, seconded by Mr. Suffern, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. W. J. Gibson for his services in the chair during the year, and to Mr. Wm. Martin for his services as Hon. Secretary during the past two years.

The Annual Social.

The annual social was held afterwards, the members being joined by their lady friends and a number of other guests. Mr. Samuel McDowell, the newly-elected President, presided, and welcomed all present in a brief speech. After tea a programme arranged by Mr. Samuel McDowell, jun., was gone through. Miss J. Scott, A.L.C.M., the accompanist of the evening, gave a pianoforte solo. Songs were contributed by Miss T. Richardson and Mr. Stouppe, recitations by Miss McAreavy and Mr. Simpson, piano and violin duets by Mr. S. McDowell, jun., and Mr. W. J. Uprichard. Mr. Uprichard also gave several comic songs, and Mr. Geo. Fawcett as humorist of the evening was very popular, one of his skits on the leading members of the Society being much appreciated. Votes of thanks concluded the evening.

Eau de Cologne.—"La Chambre Syndicale de la Parfumerie Française" has expressed the opinion ("Jour. Roy. Soc. Arts") that the title by which this popular perfume has been known for more than two hundred years should not be altered. The Chamber states that it is essentially a French product, composed of ingredients produced in France, bears a French name, and is manufactured by a process perfected in France.



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Telephone Number: 3617 CENTRAL (three lines).

INFORMATION WANTED.

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated. Please address us as above:

21/38. Harford's (or Hanford's) embrocation.
20/74. "Is-ara" nail-powder.
22/1. "Radio" razor-blades.
22/55. "Holdfast" (Crosse's patent) hot-water bottle.
22/38. "Fernal" cream (put up in 1½-oz. opal pots with red caps).
23/12. "Neothesin": supply.
24/44. Liquor Aeris Co.: supply.
24/41. Mann & Crossley's ether.
23/73. Parker's essence of ginger: supplies of *old* stock in original packages (condition of wrappers immaterial).
24/20. "Panstrepton" rubber-backed flesh-brushes.
25/67. "Dinas Crystals": supply.
27/48. "Killarney" Rat Poison.
27/58 "Italia" toilet-paper.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

Inquiries regarding the following articles have been answered. The information as to supply will be given to others who send a stamped, addressed envelope to the Information Department, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.:

Aniline oil, 11/59
Antacidol, 7/50
Antimony fluoride, 12/21
Arabol, 9/45
Army field-glasses, 7/20
Carbon tetrachloride (ton lots), 5/33
Cardboard boxes, tin tops and bottoms, 15/68
Carmarole compound, 15/310
"Charmides" face-power, 9/3
Chilblain tablets, 5/44
Citric acid (for Russia), 4/66
Glucose (half-ton lots), 10/33
Glycerin syringes, vulcanite fittings, glass barrel (makers), 5/26
Glysol, 20/73
Iodine preparations (for Norway), 1/623
Jackson's insect-powder bellows, 9/59
Lime acetate (Swiss inquiry), 246/5
Liq. formaldehyde saponatus, 14/34
Liquid paraffin (for Italy), 253/59
Mark Selwyn's eczema soap, 247/16
"Mascaro" hair-tonic, 5/71
Mastisol, 9/5
Myleal, 16/44
Nickel-plated tubes, 11/65
Oiled silk, 14/57
Peptone, 8/31
Perfume-sprays, pump (no rubber fittings), 6/20
Perfume syphons, 257/50
"Perolin" spray, 5/41
Petal dust, 13/14
"Petrom," 1/720
Phelactine, 248/4
Pheminol, 255/300
Phenalgin, 16/34

Australasian Tariff.

THE "Chemist and Druggist of Australasia" of January 1 contains full particulars regarding the new Australian Commonwealth Tariff. The principal alterations consist of an extra duty of 5 per cent. imposed on all articles not manufactured in the United Kingdom. Enemas and similar goods, formerly free, are now charged 20 and 25 per cent.; elastic stockings, etc., formerly 20 and 25 per cent., are now 25 and 30 per cent. Pestles and mortars of any material are now free of duty from the U.K., all others paying 5 per cent. The duty on spirituous preparations (essences, fruit ethers, tinctures, medicines, etc.) has been increased as follows: (*a*) Not more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit, 4*s.* 3*d.* per gal. (old rate, 3*s.* 6*d.*); (*b*) more than 25 per cent. to 50 per cent., 8*s.* 6*d.* (old rate, 7*s.*); (*c*) more than 50 per cent. to 75 per cent., 12*s.* 9*d.* (old rate, 10*s.* 6*d.*); (*d*) more than 75 per cent., but not over proof, 17*s.* (old rate, 14*s.*); (*e*) over proof, 17*s.* proof gal. (old rate, 14*s.* per proof gal.). Sulphuric ether and other ethers, n.e.i. (*a*) containing 5 per cent. and more of proof spirit, 17*s.* per proof gal. (old rate, 14*s.*); (*b*) less than 5 per cent. proof spirit, *free* (old rate, free). The import-duty on medicines (pharmaceutical preparations, patents and proprietaries, and other medicinal preparations), medicinal extracts, essences, juices, infusions, solutions, emulsions, pills, tabloids, tablets, capsules, cachets, suppositories, pessaries, etc., remains at 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, whereas if of foreign manufacture they will pay 20 per cent. *ad val.*

Observations and Reflections.

By Xrayser II.

Cardiff and London

face each other from opposite pages of your last issue; they also occupy opposite standpoints in relation to the payment of panel chemists' accounts. Cardiff a year ago was threatened with heavy discounting, and with admirable organisation and self-restraint the disaster has been averted. London, too, was in like case, but from some fatal misapplication of energy the result has been even worse than the most pessimistic could have predicted. Why should this be so? Can we not by the exercise of far-seeing, patient ingenuity discover and apply some means whereby the leakages can be detected and the drain on the Drug Fund stopped? Some of us must be failing sadly in our duty if an earnest effort is not being made to discover a way whereby the Drug Fund, which has proved sufficient in Cardiff and in some other large centres, should be sufficient in London. Is it a case of multiplying offices and then for officials to rid themselves of responsibility by pushing their duties on to the shoulders of the other fellow? If there was ever

A Clear Call

for the Pharmaceutical Council to stand in resolutely and lend a hand to clean up a mess that will soon be Augean both in character and extent, surely that call sounds loud and clear here and now. Will it be responded to? I have my doubts. What could they do? One thing they could do, surely—they could have a Parliamentary discussion of their grievances, and if they can prove to Parliament that they have done their best to get the Act administered in the proper spirit, there cannot be the least doubt as to what the answer would be. Your timely suggestion as to the source whence the deficiency could be made up is most welcome, and I do not see why it ought not to be acceptable even to medical men. The grasping methods displayed by some panel doctors in the matter of the unallocated funds were condemned by many of their brethren who rightly realise that they have no moral or legal claim to any sums other than those contributed on account of their own panel patients. The first thing to do, however, is to make a strenuous attempt to settle the difficulty by reaching the prescribers, as they did at Cardiff. If that example were carefully followed up in all our large cities, we would soon see an end of deficiencies in the Drug Fund.

The Aniline-dye Problem

is still in process of solution, but there is little doubt that it will ultimately be solved. Meanwhile it has revived the cry for the protection of our industries, and a good deal of very bad political economy has been heard on the subject. Everybody is anxious to have his own trade protected, and the consumer must look out for himself. Fortunately (or unfortunately), we are all consumers, and so we arrive at something like a deadlock of opinion. There is, however, another point on which pharmacists, at any rate, are more likely to be agreed, and it is one that goes more truly to the root of the matter with which I am dealing in this note. The true remedy for the state of things into which we have allowed ourselves to lapse in regard to dyes and chemicals is a really liberal endowment of research and better payment for educated workers: whatever else may be required, this is the first necessary. We have fallen behind Germany because we have neglected education in the higher branches of science. Our Government, whether Liberal or Conservative, has persistently confused parsimony with economy, because, as a people, we all make the same mistake.

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Editorial Articles.

Blockade and Boycott.

The announcement by Mr. Asquith on Monday, that the Governments of Great Britain and France intend to stop all sea-borne commodities of whatever kind from being imported into or exported from enemy territory, has caused no surprise in commercial circles. The new policy, if vigorously carried out, will enable the enemy's oversea supplies of food and raw materials to be completely stopped, whether they are consigned to Germany or whether, as has been the usual practice, they are sent *viâ* Holland, Denmark, or Italy. So far as the drug and chemical trades are concerned, the new policy will have a tendency to accentuate the scarcity of several products which are already high in value, especially the potassium salts, such as carbonate and permanganate, as well as caustic potash. It is natural, also, to reflect that salicylates and certain other synthetic chemicals will go up, as it is quite commonly supposed that supplies from Germany have not been absolutely cut off, although they have not come direct. We may, however, observe that we no longer depend solely on Germany for salicylates, so that the position on this account should gradually if slowly be eased. Progress in salicylic-production in this country is slow, but there is progress, although it is not measurable as a market influence. France, Switzerland, and the United States are now able to

spare limited quantities only of salicylates, and this week there has again been a further advance in both sodium salicylate and the acid for prompt delivery. Those who are in the fortunate position of being able to wait a couple of months may be able to buy at a reduction. Among the neutral Powers, the United States will be the chief sufferer from the boycott of Germany, as no further imports of potassium salts, dyes, pharmaceutical chemicals, etc., will be allowed to pass. Recently Germany placed an absolute ban on exports of every description of potassium salts. This was a severe blow to the United States, as they consume many thousands of tons yearly. Germany's chief excuse for the embargo was that the exported potash was utilised in the United States in the production of munitions of war, and chiefly explosives, which were ultimately sold to their enemies. Subsequently Germany, on representation, realised the harshness of the decree, and signified her willingness to modify the embargo by permitting shipment of potash after it had been subjected to such a denaturing process as would limit the consumption strictly to fertilisers. As to the principle of the boycott it is not necessary to say much. The measure is the retaliation to the German Government's attempt to blockade the British Isles by submarines and airships, which is a signal failure; but the boycott is also a method for shortening a war which Germany has herself used when she had the opportunity. It is a remarkable circumstance, and an event of high historic interest that the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom has passed the following resolution and forwarded it to the First Lord of the Admiralty, who has sent it to the Press :

"That this Chamber, sharing to the full in the admiration felt by every subject of the King for the transcendent services of the Royal Navy, is profoundly sensible of the peculiar debt it owes to the British and Allied Fleets for a protection of the mercantile marine so vigilant that British sea-borne trade, continuously and with confidence maintained throughout the war, has at no time suffered embarrassing loss, and is [at present] carried on with a measure of risk little greater than in times of peace. For this protection it tenders, as well to the Admiralty as to the officers and men of the Royal and Allied Navies, its lively thanks."

If we were in search of the most expressive comment upon the German "blockade" and the Franco-British boycott of Germany we have it in this resolution, which is the most eloquent tribute to the "business as usual" policy of this country that has been uttered.

Our Students' Corner.

III.—How to Make Use of It.

"You rely too much on information gained by merely reading about tests: you can never learn in that way—you must study every reaction by experiment."

These words were written in 1900, in reply to a correspondent, by Mr. R. J. Moss, who conducted the Corner from 1869 till 1901, when the present conductor, Dr. Leonard Dobbin, also an Irishman and a Corner prize-winner, took up the work. They emphasise the first essential in making use of the Corner—personal experimenting. As regards the rate of progress, much necessarily depends upon the opportunities for experimenting which are available to the student, but it is only by carrying out the operations of chemical analysis with his own hands, and by making and recording his own observations, that he can hope to attain to real proficiency, be the rate of progress slow or rapid. It will not suffice merely to read the reports on the exercises submitted if the full benefits derivable from following them are to be secured : the prescribed work must be carefully and conscientiously done, and the student's own report upon it must be drawn up as systematically and clearly as possible. In due course our report on each exercise and the replies to correspondents are published. The general remarks include descriptions, instructions, explanations, etc., with occasional observations which correspond in some sense to the *obiter dicta* of the legal bench, while the replies deal particularly, although not exclusively, with the special difficulties or errors of individual students. The whole of these remarks and replies should form the subject of minute study, and systematic notes should be made of all novel points met with. Such notes may be made on separate slips of paper and kept in classified form, or the letterpress of the Corner may be cut up and the strips pasted into a note-book under suitable headings. If this be done methodically from month to month, it will be found in a short time that a surprising amount of detailed information is accumulated, much of it being of a kind not ordinarily met with in text-books of qualitative analysis.

A most excellent plan, which has often been recommended to a student who has not yet attained to such proficiency that he feels disposed to send in reports, or to one who may have sent in a report of analysis which he was well aware to be of a very incomplete kind, is to prepare a mixture in imitation of our exercise and to work carefully through its analysis, and to study its behaviour in the light of a knowledge of its composition and with the guidance of our remarks and replies. Obviously this procedure need not be confined to the current exercise, since our back volumes (accessible, no doubt, in many school libraries and elsewhere) provide scores of examples of the most varied kind and covering a wide range of analytical practice. Another line of personal experimenting which has been advocated frequently in the Corner, and is capable of furnishing most valuable information, is the examination of the limits of sensibility of various tests. Systematic and careful testing will show what quantity of an ammonium compound, of a nitrate, an iodide, a tartrate, etc., can still be detected by aid of the most delicate tests available, when these substances are associated with greatly preponderating quantities of material which is inert or relatively inactive towards the reagents that are employed.

The setting of the exercises is not a matter of haphazard or hand-to-mouth procedure. Each exercise is arranged in conformity with some special design, and at times a series of exercises is planned to cover a definite range of analytical work. The occasional introduction of exercises which bear directly upon analysis, but which do not demand the examination of material sent out by us, has been resorted to with a view to draw pointed attention to some specially prevalent misconception or error. Students who omit to attempt exercises of this latter kind —our January exercise, for example—neglect opportunities of correcting such misconceptions or errors in an interesting and instructive way, and do not succeed in making the fullest use of the Corner.

"Gripe-water."

The case of Woodward *v.* Boulton-Macro is one of the longest trade-mark actions which have been heard during the past two decades, and one of the most confusing. The latter element is due to the fact that present-day law regulating the registration of trade-marks differs in certain respects from the Trade-Marks Registration Act, 1875, under which the late William Woodward had his marks registered. That Act was one of eleven

sections, and it was under it that a central trade-marks registration authority for Great Britain and Ireland was instituted. Of the eleven sections which constitute the Act the following three are those germane to the present observations :

Section 2.—A trade-mark must be registered as belonging to particular goods or classes of goods; and when registered shall be assigned and transmitted only in connection with the goodwill of the business concerned in such particular goods or classes of goods, and shall be determinable with such goodwill, but subject as aforesaid registration of a trade-mark shall be deemed to be equivalent to public use of such mark.

Section 3.—The registration of a person as first proprietor of a trade-mark shall be *prima-facie* evidence of his right to the exclusive use of such trade-mark, and shall, after the expiration of five years from the date of registration, be conclusive evidence of his right to the exclusive use of such trade-mark, subject to the provisions of this Act or to its connection with the goodwill of a business.

Section 10.—For the purposes of this Act:

A trade-mark consists of one or more of the following essential particulars; that is to say,

A name of an individual or firm printed, impressed, or woven in some particular and distinctive manner; or

A written signature or copy of a written signature of an individual or firm; or

A distinctive device, mark, heading, label, or ticket;

and there may be added to any one or more of the said particulars any letters, words, or figures, or combinations of letters, words, or figures; also

Any special and distinctive word or words or combination of figures or letters used as a trade-mark before the passing of this Act may be registered as such under this Act.

It was under the portion of Section 10 which we have italicised that the late William Woodward applied for registration of his mark ("Gripe Water" and a child with serpents—as it was officially described), and his application was published in the second number of the "Trade-marks Journal," May 10, 1876, the applicant stating that he had used them twenty-five years before January 1, 1876 (*i.e.*, the date on which the Act came into force). The marks were in due course registered, and have changed hands more than once since as valid trade-marks and lawful property. By 1882 they had run the gauntlet of Section 3, which, it will be observed, strengthened the proprietor's right to the exclusive use of the marks. The 1875 Act was repealed, but the principle of Section 3 was continued in subsequent Acts, and by Section 41 of the Trade-Marks Act, 1905, registration is made conclusive after seven years. This section was prominent throughout the case consequent upon Mr. Salamon's reference to it in the letter which he communicated to this journal on September 14, 1912. The importance of the 1905 section must be insignificant in the case of marks which come under and have survived Section 3 of the earlier Act, so that we arrive at a point where the marks became Mr. Woodward's sole property through user, declared and published at the time of registration, and confirmed by continued user for five years after registration. Thus Mr. Salamon's 1902 description of the position was wonderfully cogent. He said :

"Whether the words 'Gripe-water' were or were not entitled to registration is of no moment. The fact that they have been registered for more than seven years renders them a perfect valid trade-mark, and entitles them to the usual legal protection against infringement. The only remedy that traders may have is to satisfy the Court that the owners by their own laches (delay) have lost their right to that protection, and that the words have in fact become *publici juris*—that is, the use of them may be thrown open to the public—by the proprietors allowing their right to be so habitually infringed that the trade-mark no longer conveys to those who see it the impression that the goods to which it is attached are of their manufacture."

This was, in a nutshell, the defence in the action, and it failed. As an appeal is pending, we may not, according to legal etiquette, say anything anticipating the result; therefore we print a pertinent extract from Mr. Justice Eve's judgment dealing with this part of the subject; and here the matter may be left for the present :

Without making any reflection on their [Mr. Woodward and Dr. Saunt] *bona fides*, he did not think he was doing any injustice when he suggested that at some date that he could not fix the plaintiffs fell into a sort of Rip Van Winkle somnolence—indeed, it might be, by the soothing and soporific constituents of their medicine—from which by some extraordinary coincidence they suddenly awoke on a date that he could fix: the date in August 1912 on which the Trade-marks Act, 1905, reached the seventh year of its age. (Laughter.) Nor did he think he would be far wrong in assigning to Mr. Cmney the *rôle* of the kindly—he was going to say little—fairy who broke the spell, and attributing to his forcible methods the activity immediately subsequent to that date. (Laughter.) In his opinion, the claim on the passing-off part of the action wholly failed. Considering next the question of the trade-mark, he said it was registered as a word-mark, but it was not a case in which he could either say that the mark was the device with the words added or a mark made up of a combination in common use with a device. He thought that Mr. Walter's argument was right that, whichever it was, if it was a good mark the abstraction from it of the user by others of the words "gripe-water" would constitute an infringement. On the facts so far as he had dealt with them, and on his view as to what was the trade-mark and the effect of Section 44 of the Act, unless the defendants could succeed on the motion to rectify the Register, it appeared that he must hold that there had been infringement. His Lordship referred to the letter written by Mr. Salamon to The Chemist and Druggist. In this letter, he said, Mr. Salamon stated that, in consequence of the expiry of a term of seven years from the passing of the 1905 Act, the plaintiffs' trade-mark had become unassailable. Certainly he thought that anybody writing that letter would have come to the conclusion that, as far as Mr. Salamon was concerned, he was content to accept the position. But when he gave evidence it appeared that at that time he entertained a different opinion. He thought that the trade-mark was not good and ought to be contested, and he had made up his mind that if he were challenged he intended to accept it. At that moment, his Lordship said, he formed an unfavourable impression, but he now desired to say that, having heard the evidence and listened to Mr. Kerly's interpretation of the letter, he did not think there was any evidence of *mala fides* on Mr. Salamon's part in connection with the letter, though he still thought it would have been better if he had expressed himself in such a way as to acquit him of anything in the shape of want of good faith. As to the motion, he felt that he was to a large extent bound by authority, and in the absence of any evidence to show that the words were not distinctive, he was bound to conclude that they were distinctive, and although *prima facie* they were also descriptive, and might be calculated to deceive, still in the absence of evidence, and regard being had to the possibility of their being distinctive, he would assume that they were in fact distinctive. On getting to that state of things he had also reached the question whether the words were entitled to the same protection as a mark which was purely distinctive, and it was impossible for him to say that, because circumstances had now supervened to destroy that distinctiveness, therefore the mark offended against Section 11. Notwithstanding all he had heard, the motion therefore failed.

British Overseas Business.

We quote in the editorial "Blockade and Boycott" the historic vote of thanks that the Chamber of Shipping has sent to the Admiralty. British sea-borne trade, says the Chamber, has continuously and with confidence been maintained throughout the war. It is in such confidence that The Chemist and Druggist works at all times, and there is not the slightest relaxation of the confidence and work because there happens to be a war. The merchants who furnish British sea-borne trade are among those who work hardest; they are always on the look-out for new articles to deal in or new sources of supply, and they are doing all this more keenly than ever in this time of war. Hence the annual Merchant Shippers' Issue of The Chemist and Druggist, which is to be published next week, will be particularly opportune and useful to them

as indicating of whom to buy, so that all business houses who are looking forward to a year of better British business at home and abroad should see to it that our Publisher has, before Tuesday, March 9, instructions from them as to advertising in the Merchant Shippers' Issue.

Business in War-time.

One of the business difficulties of the present time is the comparative absence of personal experience of the effects of war upon business. The Boer war, which most of us experienced, was an isolated affair, affecting ourselves only. The present war is affecting the whole world, and, so far, it must be said in regard to this country that internal trade is good. But what of the future? As to this, Mr. John Morgan Richards is one of the few who can speak from experience, and the following is what he has said in the "Daily News":

I am old enough to recall and to vividly remember the "position" of advertising at the outbreak of the great Civil War in America, 1861-5, at which time I was engaged in the same enterprises as command my attention to-day. Everybody was alarmed and disturbed, and there was a general feeling that business was falling to pieces, and every sort of commercial disaster was predicted. What happened? Very soon indeed people began to think things over. We knew we should win, and the war could not last for ever (it did last four years, though), and life was worth living. Only a fragment of the great population of the country could be actively engaged in the conflict. Everybody would still have to eat, drink, and wear. Our army requirements were enormous, supplying employment and income to thousands. American citizens began to wake up to the fact that "business as usual" and normal living as usual could be resumed with advantage, and acted accordingly. The actual development after the first four weeks of that great war was that employment was in a very sound condition, and at better wages. The families of soldiers were in receipt of more money than they ever had in hand in times of peace, and expended it. I may add in a single sentence that "trade and traffic" never flourished and prospered as during those four terrible years, nor did it fall flat when the war was over. History repeats itself. These identical conditions prevail in Great Britain to-day.

Mr. Richards reviews the industrial situation, and finds that labour is better paid than in the first half-year of 1914 with far less unemployment. There is not a note of downheartedness anywhere as to the practical result of "Business in War-time," and our most useful service for those of our fellow citizens engaged in the war and for ourselves is to "keep busy." Advertise as usual and buy advertised goods.

Proprietary Medicines in Canada.

We recently referred to the view in pharmaceutical circles in Canada regarding the proposed internal duty of 1c. per 10c. value of patent medicines sold in the Dominion. The duty will also affect manufacturers of such medicines on this side, but in a double sense, for besides the new duty the general tariff is being raised from 25 per cent. *ad valorem* to 32½ per cent., while the preferential tariff for goods of British origin is being raised from 18¾ per cent. to 22½ per cent. The matter has been under the consideration of the Proprietary Articles Sub-section of the London Chamber of Commerce, and it was stated at a meeting of the Sub-section held last week that the advance on the old import-duty and the new internal duty will in some cases mean an addition of nearly 50 per cent. on the usual wholesale prices of the medicines. After careful consideration the Sub-section decided to cable to the Canadian Revenue authorities to the effect that while appreciating fully the situation and the necessity for special war-taxes, the Sub-section thought that British medicines should not have a double duty imposed upon them. It is a well-known axiom among Revenue authorities that double duties should be avoided, and it is upon this ground that the Sub-section is endeavouring to ensure that medicines imported from Great Britain should not be subjected to both the internal duty and the increased import-duty.

Inventions
Which have Become Public Property.

IV.

[Continued from The Chemist and Druggist, February 27.]

Ferratin.

Sodium ferrialbuminate. Used in anæmia and chlorosis.

Trade-mark: No. 216202, registered in 1899 by C. F. Boehringer & Soehne, Waldhof, near Mannheim, Germany. ("No claim for 'Ferra.'") Registration renewed in 1912.

Patents: Nos. 818 and 15714 of 1893, granted to abovenamed firm. Both patents were in force for the complete term of fourteen years. The United States patent is 505986 (1893). The title of the first British patent (818/93) is "Manufacture of a compound suitable for alimentary and medicinal purposes," and in the specification the following process is given:

One hundred parts of albumen is dissolved in 2,000 parts of cold distilled water by shaking. To this solution are added in succession (1) 25 parts of tartrate of iron, dissolved in 250 parts of distilled water, and neutralised by a 10-per-cent. soda-lye; (2) 100 parts of a 10-per-cent. neutral tartrate-of-sodium solution; and (3) 38 parts of a 10-per-cent. soda-lye. The yellow-brown solution obtained is treated for from two and a half to five hours at 90° C. (or left standing for a very long time at a low temperature) until a perfectly clear brown-red solution is obtained. In order to remove excess of alkali there is added after cooling 25-per-cent. tartaric-acid solution until an acid reaction is obtained. The excess of tartaric acid is removed by the addition of a 25-per-cent. ammonia solution, which is added until a distinct alkaline reaction is obtained. The alkaline solution is then maintained for forty-eight hours at 90° C., cooled, and there is then added a 25-per-cent. tartaric-acid solution until a distinct acid reaction is obtained, whereby the formed iron albumen derivative will be precipitated. This is then washed until the filtrate shows no iron.

A method of purifying the salt is given. The second patent (15714/93) introduces the acid into the hot solution just after the ingredients have been mixed, so as to separate the unchanged albumen.

Ferropyrine [Ferripyrine].

Antipyrine ferric chloride. Used as a hæmostatic and locally as an astringent.

Trade-mark: None appears to have been registered at the British Office.

Patents: No. 2656 of 1895, "New or improved manufacture or production of a crystallised compound of antipyrine," granted to Knoll & Co., Ludwigshafen a/Rh., Germany. The patent was voided in the fifth year. The United States patent is 548352 (1895).

The following method of manufacture is given:

Five hundred and sixty-four grams of antipyrine is dissolved in 564 grams of water, and to the solution thus obtained is added 541 grams of crystallised chloride of iron dissolved in 541 grams of water. On stirring the mixture a hard reddish brick-coloured crystallised mass separates out, which is freed from the mother-liquor and washed with a small quantity of water.

Glutol.

Formalin gelatin. Used as an antiseptic dressing.

Trade-mark: No. 194057, registered in 1896 by the Chemische Fabrik auf Actien vormals E. Schering, Berlin. Registration renewed in 1910.

Patents: No. 18237 of 1893, "Improvements in making photographic films," granted to Richard Reissner and Gustav Christian Fürchtegott Hauser, Erlangen, Bavaria. The patent was voided in the eighth year. The corresponding patents in other countries are: Italy 34979 and 35207 (1893), France 233080 (1893), Austria 44/2028 (1894), Hungary 1222 (1894), United States 572295 (1896), Germany 104365. The United States patent was granted in 1896 to G. C. F. Hauser, assignor to the Chemische Fabrik auf Actien vormals E. Schering, Berlin.

The British patent-specification deals with the action of formaldehyde on gelatin; it is stated that 0.2 part of formaldehyde renders 1.0 part of gelatin insoluble. The insoluble gelatin is presumably powdered to form glutol.

The Urotropine Trade-mark.

At the Patent Office, London, on March 3, the Comptroller-General of Patents (Mr. W. Temple Franks) continued the hearing of the application by Mr. A. E. Warden, on behalf of Mr. H. S. Wellcome, for the suspension of the trade-mark "Urotropine" (No. 215,652), registered in the name of Schering, Berlin. Mr. Carpmael appeared for A. & M. Zimmermann, Ltd., the agents in this country for the makers. The previous hearing was reported in the *C. & D.*, September 26, 1914, p. 66.

Mr. Warden recalled the previous hearing, when it was agreed that the matter should stand over for three months to see how the stocks lasted. He referred to the statements made by Mr. Sebastian on behalf of Mr. Wellcome on that occasion, and mentioning that since then the Board of Trade had published, in the "Trade-marks Journal," the principles on which they are prepared to grant the suspension of trade-marks registered in the names of alien enemies. He submitted that the present application fell within them. There is no patent in this case, but the substance has been known as urotropine since its introduction, and has been issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. as "tabloid" urotropine for fifteen years. A large business has been built up in "tabloid" urotropine by the extensive advertising of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. It is their contention that urotropine has become the name by which this substance is known. It has been known under that name in the German Pharmacopœia since 1910, and, while it is not designated by that title in the monograph in the Swiss Pharmacopœia, it is referred to by that name in the index.

The Comptroller: Is there any reference in the German Pharmacopœia to the proprietor or maker?

Mr. Warden: No. He brought that forward to show that urotropine is the name by which hexamethylene-tetramine is known. He handed in a copy of the German Pharmacopœia, and, continuing, said the compilers of the new British Pharmacopœia have adopted the name hexamine to designate hexamethylene-tetramine, but the preponderance of the orders are still for urotropine. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. have a very large stock of labels, cartons, etc., and they are unable to use these, as they can no longer obtain supplies of urotropine from the agents of the owners of the trade-mark in this country. They do not press for the total avoidance of the trade-mark, so long as they are permitted to use the mark for the duration of the war. They now prepare hexamine B.P. in their laboratories, and issue it in tabloid form under that name. If granted the use of the name urotropine, they propose to sell urotropine tabloids at the same price as hexamine tabloids—*i.e.*, about a third of the present price. They had been informed by A. & M. Zimmermann, Ltd., that they are not in a position to supply them with urotropine at present, but hope to be able to do so in a few weeks. They offered, however, to supply pure hexamethylene-tetramine.

The Comptroller: How has this substance been supplied to you during the last few years?

Mr. Warden: It has been purchased in bulk, in large quantities, labelled urotropine.

The Comptroller: Has any other firm issued tablets of urotropine?

Mr. Warden: Perhaps so, and if any other firm makes application for the use of the word urotropine, and is treated in the same manner as we are, we shall not feel aggrieved. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. had always used the best procurable drugs, and had never used hexamethylene-tetramine till the new B.P. came into force. They then commenced to manufacture it, and sold it under the pharmacopœial name of hexamine.

Mr. George E. Pearson, general manager of Burroughs Wellcome & Co., questioned by Mr. Warden, said it would be useless to employ any other name than urotropine, so far as the medical profession and the interests of the firm are concerned. The higher price at which urotropine is sold is explained by the fact that the drug made its reputation under that name. He was perfectly satisfied that urotropine and hexamethylene-tetramine are the same thing. His firm were the first to take up urotropine after it was introduced, and they had advertised "tabloid" urotropine to the medical profession for fifteen years; it is a well-known article of commerce, and is mentioned in the lists of various wholesalers. If granted the use of the word, they propose to sell the 100-per-cent. pure hexamine made by themselves under their present labels, and, if required by the Board of Trade, they are prepared to affix a label to each bottle stating that the substance is made in their own laboratories. They have no desire to pass it off as the product of Schering. Questioned by Mr. Carpmael, Mr. Pearson said he could not say if the process employed by his firm was the same as that employed by the German makers, but the product was similar. There is no shortage of hexamethylene-tetramine on the market. Their stock of urotropine is small. He did not think it would meet the case if they put an advertisement in the Press stating that hexamine, as prepared by Burroughs Wellcome & Co., is identical with urotropine. If they supplied hexamine when urotropine is ordered, even with such an explanation, it would probably be returned to them He did not think their proposal to affix special labels to the containers amounted to an attempt to deceive medical men.

Mr. August Zimmermann was then called by Mr. Carpmael. He stated that the name urotropine is more than the name of the substance; it is a guarantee, and has behind it the reputation of the makers. They had informed Burroughs Wellcome & Co. that they could not supply urotropine on February 19; they, however, expected to be able to supply it in a few weeks. In answer to Mr. Warden, witness stated that they had a permit to import certain drugs from Germany, urotropine among them.

The Comptroller said it seemed to him astounding that a permit should be granted to anyone to import urotropine from Germany when it is admitted that it is chemically identical with hexamethylene-tetramine.

Mr. Zimmermann stated, in reply to further questions by Mr. Warden, that he felt justified in stating that he hoped to be able to supply urotropine in a few weeks. The difficulty at present is that the exportation of urotropine from Germany is prohibited, but there are prospects of Germany permitting its export within the next few weeks. Asked as to whether the importation of urotropine from Germany would not be trading with the enemy, he said he understood that he was protected by his licence. He could, however, make no definite promises as to the supply of urotropine in the future.

Mr. Carpmael, in summing up, said that he could not see how the public would be benefited by the avoidance of the trade-mark. It seemed to him that the affixing of the special labels, as suggested by the applicant, was of the nature of an attempt to deceive medical men. He suggested, further, that the special rules only apply when there is only one name for the product, but in this case there are several names in common use for the same product.

The Comptroller said he felt bound to say that the applicant had a stronger case than the applicants in the aspirin case had.

Mr. Warden briefly summed up, and the Comptroller said he would report to the Board of Trade.

In connection with this matter, we quote the following from an editorial article in "The Lancet," February 27:

"Dr. Edouard Bardet, of Paris, the new President of the Société de Thérapeutique . . . . cites the case of the drug which is so well known under the German trade-name of urotropine. In 1894 Dr. Bardet, in conjunction with Trillat, first called the attention of the profession to its therapeutic uses, and suggested for it the trade-name of formine. This name was public property, and any chemist or pharmacist was free to manufacture the drug and put it on the market in that name. It was not, however, until the German house of Schering, as a result of Dr. Bardet's labours, produced and popularised the drug under the name of urotropine that the French medical profession paid attention to it, with the result that France for twenty years has paid to Germany an annual tribute of hundreds of thousands of francs for an ordinary drug of French origin, which could have been sold at much lower prices when freely manufactured under its chemical name or that of formine."

Business Changes.

Authenticated notes are inserted without charge if not in the nature of advertisement, and subject to Editorial approval.

The Airtight Capsules Co., Ltd., have removed their offices and warehouses to larger premises at 83 and 83A Mansell Street, London, E.

Mr. Albert Ward, chemist and druggist, Leeds, has purchased the business of Mr. F. Pilkington Sargeant, Ph.C., Top-Moor-side, Holbeck, Leeds.

Mr. Jones, chemist and druggist, for many years in business at 161 New Cross Road, New Cross Gate, S.E., has purchased commodious premises in Llandudno, and will shortly open a pharmacy there.

Spanish Anise.—The exports from Alicante during 1913 amounted to 650 tons.

Society of Chemical Industry.

ANOTHER crowded meeting of the London Section was held at Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., on March 1. Professor W. R. Hodgkinson was in the chair. He announced that there are five vacancies on the Committee, for which nominations should be sent in not later than April 5.

British-made Goods.

More exhibits of British-made chemicals were on show and evoked considerable interest. These were as follows:

A. Boake, Roberts & Co., Ltd.—Cincol, menthol, and œnanthic ether.

British Aluminium Co., Ltd.—Aluminium hydrate, granulated aluminium (for pyrotechnics), and aluminium bronze (for paint).

Burroughs Wellcome & Co.—Antifebrin, phenacetin, cocaine hydrochloride, hexamine, sodium-glycerophosphate crystals, atropine sulphate, hyoscyamine sulphate, hyoscine hydrobromide, homatropine hydrobromide, eserine salicylate, pilocarpine nitrate, tropacocaine hydrochloride, beta-eucaine hydrochloride, salvarsan, and neo-salvarsan.

W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd.—Salicylic acid, sodium salicylate, thymol, vanillin, terpene hydrate, terpineol, acetylsalicylic acid, benzoic acid, benzyl chloride, benzilidine, acetone, acetic anhydride, and acetyl chloride.

Dr. Hewitt, on behalf of a London firm.—Phenylhydrazine and phenylhydrazine hydrochloride.

Kestner Evaporating and Engineering Co., Ltd.—Homogeneous lead-coating on mild steel, wrought and cast iron, and gunmetal.

Silvertown Lubricants, Ltd.—Liquid paraffin for medicinal use.

Thermite, Ltd.—Pure manganese and chromium.

The various exhibits were explained by representatives of the exhibitors. Dr. H. A. D. Jowett said the fine chemicals shown by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. are all being made on a commercial scale at the Wellcome chemical-works. Cocaine is made either from the leaves or the crude alkaloid whichever is the cheaper, and he mentioned that the sale price of the alkaloid now makes it unremunerative to manufacture. It is difficult to obtain in the crystalline form. The manufacture of salvarsan is a most ticklish thing, and every batch requires to be tested physiologically to ensure that poisonous oxidation-products have not been formed in the course of the manufacture. The tubes are filled with nitrogen. The Germans stated that the manufacture could never be carried out successfully in England, but it has been proved that this assertion is false. Mr. J. M. Bush, referring to the products of W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., said that some of these are the intermediate materials for other manufactures. He hoped it would be possible to purchase these as his company's factory is not adapted for producing them. The salicylic acid, salicylates, and acetylsalicylic acid made at Hackney respond to all the tests of the British Pharmacopœia. A representative of the Silvertown Lubricants, Ltd., stated that the sample of liquid paraffin shown was not the heaviest grade. It is intended to make this so soon as shipments of the raw product can be obtained from Russia, adding, "it looks as though the British Fleet will make this possible in a very short time." Sir William Ramsay said it is a question as to how to meet German competition after the war. It is proposed in France to exclude every German product from France, and not to permit Germans to carry on manufactures in France. Russia is also considering a similar proposition. The reason for such stringent measures is that Germany has hitherto conducted a commercial war by any available means. This must be combated, and that nation must be brought to see that dishonest methods do not pay. Commerce should be carried on for the good of all, and the benefit of all engaged in it. If commerce is made into a war, instead of a mutual convenience, it must be met by exceptional methods such as those proposed to be adopted by France and Russia.

Empire Sugar-production.

The discussion was continued from last meeting on Mr. J. J. Eastick's motion that "The Council of the Society should petition the Government to take such steps as will tend to the permanent production and refining within the Empire of sugar sufficient for the Empire's consumption." The discussion, which was of great interest, was opened by Dr. Ormandy, other speakers including Dr. L. T. Thorne, Mr. W. F. Reid, Dr. E. J. Russell, and Dr. H. E. Armstrong. The last speaker contended that the resolution referred to an "uneconomical and political question" outside the scope of the Society, and that it was not competent for that Section to commit the Society as a whole. This view was ultimately adopted by the meeting.

Trade-Marks.

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped, for a list of which, with particulars as to registration, see "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1915, p. 435.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications must be stated on Form T.M. No. 7 (obtainable at Money Order Offices for £1) and lodged with Mr. W. Temple Franks, Comptroller-General, Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned.

(*From the "Trade-marks Journal," February 17, 1915.*)

"Scourox"; for all goods (1 and 48). By J. Dyson & Co., Ltd., Elland, Yorks. 364,612/13. (Associated.)

"Canicuroid"; for dog-medicines (2). By Cutoxine and Canicura Co., 63 Highgate Hill, N. 364,785. (Associated.)

"Protesyn," with seal bearing words "La Superiorité est l'Essence du Succès" and monogram "D.T.B." (seal disclaimed); for dental preparations (3). By De Trey Bros., Zürich. 363,110.

"Verisan"; for packed drugs (3). By T. Needham, 24 Clarendon Court, Maida Vale, W. 364,500.

"Thromogen"; for a medicinal powder for stopping bleeding (3). By Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Plough Court, E.C. 364,869

Picture of padlock; for medicinal chemicals (3). By E. E. Jackson, Crediton. 365,168.

"Kilcrobes"; for all goods (3). By Fryer & Co. (Nelson), Ltd., Nelson, Lancs. 365,171.

"Decta"; for a medicine (3). By L. G. E. Neyroud, Regent House, Kingsway, W.C. 365,250.

"Salatoxin"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By F. Timm, 18 Mount Street, Stratford, E. 365,465.

"Furness Pure Charcoal" and device ("Furness" disclaimed); for charcoal (4). By The Furness Chemical Co., Ltd., Greenodd, near Ulverston. 364,645.

"Parvoid"; for all goods (11 and 48). By United Agencies, Ltd., 51 New Oxford Street, W.C. 364,192/3.

"Moorland"; for tablets, lozenges, etc. (42). By W. B. Cartwright, Ltd., Rawdon, near Leeds. 364,600.

"Giants-food"; for cocoa, chocolate, and infants' and invalids' food (42). By W. A. Wills, 37-39 Broad Street Avenue, E.C. 364,673.

"Optic"; for goods (47) and for perfumery, etc. (48). By Tyson & Co., Ltd., 6 Blackstock Street, Liverpool. 365,448/9.

"Bilda"; for goods (47). By Lever Bros., Ltd., Port Sunlight. 365,565.

"Thoro"; for all soap (48). By F. D. Thorne, 60 South Euclid Avenue, Pasadena, California. 364,972.

Label device of St. Peter's, Rome, and words "Acqua Flavio Orsini," etc. ("Aqua Flavio Orsini" disclaimed); for eau-de-Cologne (48). By British Aqua Flavio Orsini Co., 19-20 West Smithfield, E.C. 364,889.

"Nirvana"; for perfumes, etc. (48). By Boot's Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham. 365,200.

"Count d'Orsay"; for goods (48). By T. Walton & Co., 53 Fleet Street, E.C. 365,474. (Associated.)

"Maysenna"; for all goods (48). By Dearborn, Ltd., 32 Theobalds Road, W.C. 365,476.

"Edbro"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Edwards Bros., 63 St. Paul's Road, Canonbury, N. 365,516.

"Bubblesol"; for a bubble-blowing solution (49). By A. H. Lockington, 1 Howard Road, Bristol. 364,983.

"Unipol"; for polishes, etc. (50). By Day & Martin, Ltd., Stratford, E. 365,001.

"Atlas" above picture of same, with word "Preserves" on globe; for a liquid for preserving hides (50). By Atlas Preservative Co., Ltd., Deptford, S.E. 364,697. (Associated.)

Westminster Wisdom.

By the "C. & D." Parliamentary Representative.

Surgical Appliances for Belgian Wounded.

Mr. Tennant informed Mr. Acland Allen on Monday that surgical appliances will be supplied to wounded Belgian soldiers in this country in cases where such appliances are issuable under the Army Medical Regulations.

Vaccine-supplies.

Mr. Tennant, replying to Mr. Rowlands on Monday, said nothing is known at the War Office of inoculation against typhus, but, as regards cholera, vaccine treatment is regularly carried out in India in face of epidemics; and, in the event of an outbreak of cholera, the War Office has ample supplies of the vaccine ready for immediate use.

Aniline Dyes.

In the House of Commons on Monday, March 1, Mr Hewins asked the President of the Board of Trade whether his Department has given, and is prepared to give, further licences to British firms to import aniline dyes from enemy countries?

Mr. Runciman replied that licences to import aniline dyes of enemy origin have been granted in a number of cases, in view of the existing shortage of artificial dyes and their importance to the textile and other industries. The licences may be revoked at any time should that course appear expedient, but he does not think that the present situation is such as to justify the discontinuance of the practice. Every application for a licence is considered on its merits

Among other supplementary questions, Mr. Hewins asked: "Is the right hon. gentleman aware that every sovereign which Germany gets from England for dyes is spent in making bullets?" To this Mr. Runciman replied: "That may be perfectly true, but it is also necessary that our industries should exist under certain conditions. Every licence is considered on its merits. If the hon. member suggests that there should be no licence issued in any circumstances, he must put the question to the Prime Minister, and not to me."

Sir William Bull and Sir Philip Magnus also asked questions in regard to the profits of Read Holliday & Sons, Ltd., in relation to the new aniline-dyo company; and Mr. Runciman replied that an option has been acquired to purchase the undertaking of Read Holliday & Sons, Ltd., on certain terms, but it will be entirely for the directors of the new dyes company, when formed, to decide at their discretion whether that option shall be exercised. In these circumstances he does not think it would be proper for him to give the details asked for. Replying to a further question by Sir William Bull as to Read, Holliday & Sons accepting part of the purchase-money in shares, the President said he did not think the course suggested would have been either practicable or convenient, in view of the facts that when the option was obtained the scheme for the new company was in embryo, that the new company is, and has always been intended to be, primarily an association of consumers rather than of producers of dyes, and that the dividend on ordinary shares is limited so long as the Government advance is outstanding. Replying to Mr. Shirley Benn, he added that he understands that applications for shares in the proposed new company will be invited not only from users of dyes, but from others willing to assist in providing a supply thereof. The prices to be charged by the company for its products will be a matter for the determination of the directors, subject to the provision against undue preference, which is one of the conditions of the Government assistance. He also stated, in reply to Mr. Ginnell as to whether any research money has been allocated to Ireland, that the grant will be made to the new dyes company, to be expended on research and laboratory work in such manner as the directors, who are to have the advice of a technical Committee, may deem to be most expedient.

On Tuesday, Mr. Runciman informed Mr. Boland that he had seen a Consular statement to the effect that steps have been taken to manufacture aniline dyes on a large scale in Pennsylvania, but that he has been informed that the company in question intends at present to manufacture only aniline oil and aniline salt. In determining the grant to the new company for research and experiment due regard was paid to all relative circumstances so far as known.

In reply to Lord Charles Beresford, on Wednesday, Mr. Runciman stated that the Franco-British embargo on German exports and imports will not cancel licences from H.M. Government for the importation of aniline dyes of enemy origin into the United Kingdom. Mr. Runciman also assured Mr. Hewins that the licences are not to be withdrawn, as they are necessary to War Office and Admiralty purposes as well as for civil purposes.

Mr. R. McNeill asked if these licences to get German goods in this country were to be continued, would it be possible to prevent Germany exporting goods to other countries, such as America?

Mr. Runciman said it was necessary that they should get, if they could, some goods from Germany. For instance, if we required explosives from Germany and could get them they would certainly obtain them. (Laughter.)

Mr. Peto also questioned Mr. Runciman, who said that the whole question of dye supplies has already been thoroughly examined in consultation with the representatives of dye users.

The interest in the dye scheme was not unabated by these interrogatories, for on Thursday Sir Frederick Cowley, Sir Philip Magnus, and Sir J. D. Rees put questions too late for us to report.

[We observe that Dr. H. E. Armstrong has written to the "Morning Post" in regard to Mr. Runciman's speech (*C. & D.*, February 27, p. 68), which, he says, "simply flouted English chemists." Dr. Armstrong says the two chemists specially mentioned by Mr. Runciman "cannot well be other than Dr. A. Liebmann, a naturalised German . . . and Mr. Green, Professor of Dyeing—not of chemistry—at the Yorkshire College, Leeds. . . . Professor Pope, Dr. Forster, and I, as well as not a few others I could name, have not had the slightest request addressed to us at any time to help in getting over the difficulties which Mr. Runciman describes as so great." Dr. Forster followed up Dr. Armstrong's letter with another, saying that "the responsible officials of the Board of Trade have not any conception of the particular industry in question, either of its complexity or its importance."—Editor *C. & D.*]

Settlement of 1914 Insurance Accounts.

Mr. Montagu stated, in reply to Mr. Wiles, on Wednesday, that the calculation of the sums available to Insurance Committees for the purpose of effecting a settlement with doctors and chemists in respect of last year is in progress. The matter is, however, complicated by the effects of the war, and it is not at present possible to state when a final result will be arrived at.

On Wednesday Mr. Samuel Samuel asked the Secretary to the Treasury whether he can see his way to pay the chemists under the National Insurance Act for the material supplied under the Act, such as drugs and appliances, in view of the hardship inflicted upon small traders, many of whom have not had any settlement since the Act came into operation; and will a settlement be made once a quarter at the very least?—Mr. Montagu, in reply, referred the hon. member to the replies given to Mr. Wiles on March 3 It is not possible for Insurance Committees to effect a settlement more frequently than once a year. The Regulations provide, however, for very substantial payments at least once a quarter.

Scottish Insurance Checking Bureau.

In reply to Mr. Forster, on Wednesday, Mr. Montagu stated that the National Health Insurance (Drug Accounts Committee) Regulations (Scotland), 1914, were laid upon the Table of the House on March 1.

Scientific Progress.

Temperatures under this heading are on the Centigrade scale.

Bay Oil.—The "Perfumery and Essential Oil Records" (February 1915) reports on experiments made with a view to establishing a relationship between the specific gravity and the phenol-content of bay oil. So far it has not been possible to establish a standard in which specific gravity would be indicative of phenol-content.

A New Origanum.—Mr. E. M. Holmes, F.L.S., Hon. F.R.H.S., describes in the January issue of the "Perfumery Record" (p. 19) a new species of *Origanum* forwarded to him from Lapitha, Cyprus, by Mr. W. Bevan, and called by the natives "Rikhanon." The new species is called by Mr. Holmes *Origanum Bevanii*, and in some respects resembles *Origanum Onites*, but differs in that the inflorescence is paniculate, and not corymbose, and in the shape of the bracts and the nature and insertion of the style. The taste is reminiscent of both carvacrol and thymol. A good yield of volatile oil should be obtained from the plant, as both the cauline and floral leaves are profusely dotted with oil-glands. In the dried state the corolla is nearly white, but is probably rose-pink when fresh. The Eastern Mediterranean species of *Origanum* previously described which it most resembles are *Origanum smyrnæum* and *Origanum syriacum*.

Insurance Act Dispensing.

A Record of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the National Health Insurance Acts.

Removal of Chemists from the List.

Following upon the inquiry reported in the *C. & D.*, January 2, p. 57, the Insurance Commissioners have come to the following decision :

"After holding an inquiry on December 29, 1914, in the manner prescribed under Part 7 of the Medical Benefit Regulations, the Commissioners are satisfied that the continuance of the firm of Plumley & Son, of Bristol Bridge, Bristol, upon the list of persons, firms, or bodies corporate entitled to supply drugs, medicines, and appliances to insured persons would be prejudicial to the efficiency of the service, and they direct, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 15 (5*b*) of the National Insurance Act, 1911, and the Regulations made thereunder, that the name of the firm be removed forthwith from the list."

Committee on the Drug Tariff.

The Departmental Committee appointed by the Insurance Commissioners to inquire into the Drug Tariff, foreshadowed by Mr. Masterman in his reply to the deputation from the Pharmaceutical Society last June, having been appointed, met in London last week to commence its investigations. The constitution of the Committee is as follows :

Sir Rowland Bailey, C.B., M.V.O. (Chairman).
John Adams, M.B., C.M., a member of the Council of the British Medical Association.
Alfred Cox, M.B., Medical Secretary to the British Medical Association.
James P. Gilmour, member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Glasgow).
J. F. Tocher, D.Sc., F.I.C. (Aberdeen).
R. V. Vernon, of the Treasury.
S. P. Vivian, an Assistant Secretary in the National Health Insurance Commission (England).
W. J. Uglow Woolcock, Secretary and Registrar to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

The Joint Secretaries to the Committee are Messrs. E. W. Adams, M.D., and James Rae, of the National Health Insurance Commission (England), Buckingham Gate, London, S.W., to whom any communications should be addressed. We understand that the Committee will meet periodically to take evidence in private.

Discounting in London.

As stated last week (*C. & D.*, February 27, p. 70) the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee of the London Insurance Committee reported at the meeting on February 25 a deficit of 27.5 per cent. on the Drug Fund, chemists' accounts for 1914 amounting to 192,680*l.*, and the fund being 139,824*l.* only. The Sub-Committee, backed by the Finance Committee, recommended that the Commissioners be asked to ensure that panel chemists be adequately remunerated for the drugs, etc., supplied by them to insured persons. The Insurance Committee agreed after a debate, of which we append a report.

Mr. Kingsley Wood declared that the deficit was due to over-prescribing on the part of some doctors, and suggested that there should be a full inquiry by independent persons.

Dr. H. H. Mills (Chairman of the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee) agreed that representations should be made to the Commissioners.

Mr. Uglow Woolcock said that on the year 1914 panel chemists were out of pocket 53,000*l.*, and from the public point of view it meant a most prodigious waste. At this time of crisis there had been a waste of the nation's supply of drugs to the extent indicated by the figure mentioned. The clause in the chemists' agreements under which the present position arose is most iniquitous, but there was no other course open to the chemists: they were compelled to sign it or not take service under the Act. In a large number of areas there had been sufficient money in the Drug Fund: only a few had overspent. There were only two means of accounting for this—either by proving that there had been excessive sickness in the area, or that there had been excessive prescribing. They had the authority of the Panel Committee for the statement that there had been excessive prescribing. Had there been 53,000*l.* worth of excessive prescribing, and was the machinery for checking it suitable? The machinery had not proved sufficient. With all the good work of the Panel Committee it had only been possible to trace 250*l.* worth of excessive prescribing: not enough to justify the clerical labour. He hoped strong representations would be made, because it would be a positive disaster to the chemists to find that 27½ per cent. of their accounts could not be paid.

Dr. B. A. Richmond, in the course of a lengthy speech, said that in 1913 Medical Benefit was only partially in operation; then 600 or 700 practitioners were on the panel, but in 1914 there were about 1,500, and Medical Benefit was in full operation. This suggested that the number of insured persons dealt with was doubled, which might account for the increase in the drug-bills. He described difficulties that prevent the Panel Committee from getting the machinery for dealing with allegations of excessive prescribing in motion earlier. He thought the explanation of the deficiency was to be found in another direction. The sum set aside for the Drug Fund was an average based on the Plender report, in which the amount spent on drugs per patient per annum was 5*d.* or 6*d.* He regretted that basis, adding that all panel doctors justified their prescribing by saying that they made no distinction between insured and private patients, but endeavoured to give them the same treatment and the same drugs.

Mr. Handel Booth, M.P.: Are you claiming that for all the panel doctors?

Dr. Richmond replied that that was what doctors referred to the Panel Committee said. Certain factors (he proceeded to remark) had been unforeseen in estimating the Drug Fund—viz., (1) a great many women who were not treated under the contract system on which the Drug Fund was based, and (2) persons coming under the Sanatorium Benefit scheme. In London there are boroughs where the Drug Fund is sufficient, and others where it is not, and the practitioners against whom excessive prescribing was alleged came entirely from the densely populated areas. He quite agreed that the bargain the chemists made with the Government was a most unfortunate one: it was not a business proposition, but more like a speculation, and it was unfair that the chemists should bear the whole of the cost of the excess in drugs for the Metropolis. It must be remembered that as the Drug Tariff stands at present over 50 per cent. of the cost of a particular medicine is represented by the professional fee of the pharmaceist—not that the doctors objected to that. They felt, however, that they could not bring about reductions at the expense of the insured person, and that something must be done by the Government to increase the Fund.

Mr. Handel Booth said he was never convinced in the debates in the House that the Drug Fund was on a satisfactory footing: but it had worked satisfactorily in most parts of the country, and he believed it would have done so in London if the doctors had been as loyal to the Act as the chemists had been. There are men on the panel who punish the chemists and Approved Societies under the guise of "taking it out of Lloyd George."

Dr. R. V. Donnellan said the deficit must not be put down solely to the charge of the doctors; even if all the doctors were as careful as the majority, the Drug Fund would still show a deficit.

Mr. Woolcock was given the opportunity of speaking again, in view of the fact that the Committee allowed Dr. Richmond a considerable extension of time. As to the relation between the remuneration of the prescriber and the pharmacist, Mr. Woolcock remarked that of the 2*s.* received by the latter, 1*s.* is subtracted at once for material, and the remaining 1*s.* (one-seventh of the doctor's remuneration) is subject to charges for labour. Non-payment of the accounts in full represents another serious charge against the 1*s.*, and it was futile to talk of the chemist having made sufficient profit in the first nine or ten months of the year (alleged by Dr. Donnellan) to recompense him for a loss in the remaining months. As to the suggestion that the Drug Fund always shows a deficiency in industrial areas, Mr. Woolcock mentioned St. Helens as an area where the charge upon the Fund amounts to 1*s.* 4½*d.* The doctors there had realised that it is possible to keep the Drug Fund well within the 2*s.* and yet give everything required. He believed that is possible elsewhere.

Reports from Local Centres.

With special reference to the supply of medicines and appliances. See also Winter Session.

ENGLAND.

Barnsley.—The Insurance Committee on February 23 decided on a flat rate of 6*d.* per prescription for emergency dispensing for 1915. It was resolved to continue to have prescriptions checked at the rate of 7*s.* 6*d.* per 1,000.

Birmingham.—At a meeting of the Pharmaceutical Committee on February 22 it was reported that negotiations with the Insurance Committee in regard to a joint arrangement for checking and scrutinising prescriptions had failed, the Insurance Committee being unwilling to sanction any arrangements unless performed at their own offices and by their own staff. It was decided to suggest to the Panel Committee that the work of the Panel and Pharmaceutical Committees in scrutinising prescriptions might be advantageously combined. The Secretary was instructed to point out to those chemists who had failed to render their January accounts by February 10 that such action endangers the regularity of monthly payments. The Secretary was also instructed to call the attention of the Insurance Committee to the unsatisfactory delay in the approval of their estimates for administrative expenditure, and to request that greater expedition should, if possible, be exercised

Blackburn.—The proposal to establish a central checking office for the county, suggested by the Blackburn Insurance Committee (*C. & D.*, February 13, p. 52), will be discussed at a conference of representatives of the Insurance Committees at Blackburn on March 19. On the whole, the proposal appears to have been well received, though a number of the Committees desire to have proof that the scheme will prove more efficient and economical than local arrangements before committing themselves.

Brighton.—The Clerk reported to the Insurance Committee on February 25 that 75 per cent. (660*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*) of chemists' accounts for the period October 12 to December 31, 1914, had been paid. The Medical Benefit Sub-Committee, in their report, stated that at a conference held on October 27, 1914, between representatives of the Committee and the Panel and Pharmaceutical Committees, a joint arrangement for checking and scrutiny of prescriptions was discussed. The Sub-Committee had had no further communication from the Panel and Pharmaceutical Committees in regard to the matter, and they now recommended that the attention of these Committees be drawn to the urgent necessity of an early settlement of a scheme, and that they be asked to submit their proposals to the Committee at the earliest possible date. The Sub-Committee also recommended that, as no report had been received from the Panel Committee in regard to the cases of alleged excessive prescribing to which their attention had been directed by the Pharmaceutical Committee, the former Committee be asked to furnish a report on these cases at an early date. In regard to the use of the formula "Rep. mist.," it was recommended that the resolution of the Committee of November 26, 1914, directing that all prescriptions be written in full, shall come into effect on April 1 next. The report was adopted. In the course of the discussion Councillor Black suggested that there was a long delay in paying the chemists' accounts. In 1913 chemists were discounted to the extent of about 5 per cent., and in 1914 there was only 3,600*l.* available to pay bills amounting to about 4,500*l.* He did not think the chemists desired vindictive action, but the amount spent on drugs was largely in the hands of the doctors. Dr. Fothergill disagreed. The chemists, he said, had overpriced their Tariff, and the appeal now is that it should be made possible for them to have their 60 per cent. profit. The doctors intended that they should not, and the chemists were uncomfortable.

Cornwall.—The Clerk of the Insurance Committee has reported that chemists' claims on the Drug Fund during 1913 amounted to 4,023*l.*, of which 3,860*l.* had been paid on account. The claims for 1914 amounted to 4,587*l.*, or 1,198*l.* more than the amount available in the Drug Fund.

East Sussex.—The Medical Benefit Sub-Committee reported to the Insurance Committee on March 2 that in checking chemists' accounts they had found overcharges representing in some cases 5 per cent. or 7 per cent of the amounts of the accounts. They had been paying chemists 95 per cent. of the amounts of their accounts, and it was therefore possible they might overpay. A member commented on the difficult nature of the accounting required of chemists.

Hull.—A report recently presented to the Insurance Committee shows that in 1914 the charges on the Drug Fund amounted to 9,007*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, compared with 8,361*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* in 1913. The number of prescriptions for the year was 253,387, compared with 248,549 in 1913, and the average price per prescription 8½*d.*, compared with 8*d.* The details for 1914 are as follows:

	Total Charges.	No. of Scripts.	Cost per Script.	No. over 1*s.*
1st quarter	£3,049	81,114	9.0*d.*	16,482
2nd ,, ...	£2,348	63,485	8.8*d.*	12,621
3rd ,, ...	£1,967	58,271	8.1*d.*	8,462
4th ,, ...	£1,942	50,517	7.8*d.*	6,028

The numbers of prescriptions over 2*s.* in the four quarters were: 1st, 1,309; 2nd, 1,071; 3rd, 564; and 4th, 303. The values of the three highest prescriptions were: 1st quarter, 14*s.* 3*d.*, 10*s.* 6½*d.*, and 8*s.* 7*d.*; 2nd, 6*s.*, 5*s.* 5*d.*, and 5*s.* 4*d.*; 3rd, 8*s.* 2½*d.*, 7*s.* 5*d.*, and 7*s.* 0½*d.*; 4th, 7*s.* 3½*d.*, 6*s.* 7*d.*, and 5*s.* 4*d.* The average highest and lowest prices per prescription per individual doctor for any quarter were respectively 1*s.* 2½*d.* and 4½*d.* The number of prescriptions under 1*d.* for the year was eighty-seven.

Kent.—It was reported to the Insurance Committee on February 24 that Mr. J. H. Knowles (Erith) and Mr. W. B. Kerr (Tenterden) had resigned from the panel of chemists, and that the name of Mr. J. Y. Fairweather, 313 Sydenham Road, S.E., had been added to the panel list. It was decided to pay 95 per cent. of chemists' accounts for the fourth quarter of 1914.

Liverpool.—At the monthly meeting of the Panel Committee a communication was read from the Insurance Act Committee of the British Medical Association with regard to the proposed Central Prescription-checking Bureau. The Committee instructed its representatives on the Insurance Committee to oppose any such arrangement. In a further communication in reference to duplicate prescriptions it was stated that the matter had been raised at Brighton by an appeal to the Commissioners, and it was decided to await the result of this appeal before taking further action.—In the course of a statement made at the February meeting of the Insurance Committee, Dr. T. Wafer Bryne (Chairman of the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee) said that chemists' accounts for 1914 will probably be discounted. Should it be found, after full advantage has been taken of the Regulations provided for dealing with abuses, that there is a shortage, and discounting must be resorted to, there can be no doubt that the Commissioners will make such alterations in the Regulations as will meet the case.

Middlesex.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee held on March 1, the General Purposes Sub-Committee reported that a further communication had been received from the Panel Committee relating to a case of over-prescribing, the amount involved being 6*s.* 5*d.* The Sub-Committee recommended that the practitioner be surcharged in that amount. This recommendation and a further report in regard to the case of a practitioner in which the amount of surcharge was much larger were taken *in camera*.

Oldham.—The Panel Committee at a recent meeting considered letters from the Clerk of the Insurance Committee strongly urging the Committee to contribute towards the expenses of the Joint Checking Committee. The letters were allowed to lie on the table.

Portsmouth.—The Finance Sub-Committee reported to the Insurance Committee on February 25 that they had considered the communication from the Pharmaceutical Committee as to the payment of chemists' accounts for 1914 (*C. & D.*, February 6, p. 45), and had forwarded the letter to the Commissioners, together with a statement informing the Commissioners that the Committee had made all possible payments from the Drug Fund pending the receipt of further instructions.

Sheffield.—The Insurance Committee met on March 3. A request was submitted from the Panel Committee that the minimum fee for a medical referee should be 10*s.* 6*d.*, and that a rota of referees should be arranged. It was decided not to form a rota at present. The Committee accepted the following mixtures, which had been agreed upon by the Panel and Pharmaceutical Committees, under the stock-mixture clause: Misturæ alba, sodii salicylatis, scillæ composita, nucis vomicæ alkalina, diaphoretica, bismuthi et pepsinæ, diuretica, and hypophosphitis composita. It was decided to refer the question of the flat rate for emergency dispensing (*C. & D.*, February 20, p. 55) to the Panel and Pharmaceutical Committees. It was reported that several complaints had been made against a panel practitioner, and that, on investigation, some of them had been substantiated. It was decided that the practitioner be required to give his patients better attention. In regard to the offer of the Pharmaceutical Committee to pay one-fourth of the expenses of checking prescriptions, it was decided to ask the Commissioners whether such offer would be accepted by them, provided a corresponding offer be made by the Panel Committee. The request of the Pharmaceutical Committee that payments be made of 15 per cent. of the sums due to chemists for 1914 was considered, and it was decided that a further payment of 10 per cent. on the accounts be made. The following payments were also sanctioned: To chemists, 75 per cent. of accounts for January 1915, 898*l.* 9*s.*; to certain chemists for dressings supplied to medical men, 18*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; to doctors for emergency dispensing, 1*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*

Smethwick.—The Medical Benefit Sub-Committee reported to the Insurance Committee on February 23 that the joint prescription-checking scheme for the Dudley, Smethwick, West Bromwich, and Wolverhampton areas, proposed by the Smethwick Pharmaceutical Committee,

has now been completed (*C. & D.*, February 27, pp. 70, 71). It was also reported that, in addition to the Supplementary Tariff for "starred" drugs for February, an additional list of revised prices, necessitated by the introduction of the B.P. 1914, had been issued. These revised prices will apply for the remainder of the period of currency of the Tariff. The Sub-Committee recommended payments to practitioners of capitation-fees of 1*l.* per 1,000 persons on their lists for 1915 in respect of emergency dispensing. The report of the Sub-Committee also stated that the Panel Committee had decided not to put the stock-mixture clause into operation for the present, and that the Panel Committee, in view of the confusion caused by practitioners ordering mixtures contained in the Pharmacopœias of adjacent areas, had issued a circular to practitioners intimating that mixtures not included in the Smethwick Pharmacopœia must be written out in full. The Sub-Committee recommended that chemists be informed of this. The Medical Service Sub-Committee reported that a complaint by the relatives of an insured person, now deceased, against a panel practitioner had not been substantiated on investigation. The Finance Committee reported that, as no further information had been received from the Commissioners in regard to the Committee's income for 1914 in respect of Medical Benefit, they are unable at present to recommend payment of further advances to chemists for 1914.

Wiltshire.—The Insurance Commitee on February 24 resolved to pay chemists at the rate of 90 per cent. of the amounts of their accounts as rendered. The Finance Sub-Committee reported that during the quarter ended October 11, 19,535 prescriptions (value 644*l.*) were dispensed, compared with 21,386 (value 707*l.*) in the corresponding period of 1913. The average cost per prescription in these two quarters was the same (7.07*d.*). A Sub-Committee of the Panel Committee reported upon a scrutiny of prescriptions carried out by them. They had found no evidence of extravagant prescribing, but were of opinion that there had been a considerable drain on the Drug Fund through the failure of practitioners to mark prescriptions properly in the case of patients receiving domiciliary treatment. They specified a number of directions in which they considered economy might be effected.

Worcester.—It was intimated at a meeting of the Insurance Committee on February 23 that chemists' accounts for the period October 12 to December 31, 1914, amounted to 299*l.*, compared with 459*l.* for the quarter ended January 11, 1914.

Yorkshire.—At a meeting of the West Riding Insurance Committee held on February 25, the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee reported that they had considered the question of alleged excessive emergency dispensing by doctors in certain districts. One reason adduced by the doctors for their action was that, at times, medicine was required after shop-hours. The Sub-Committee recommended that the practitioners in the districts referred to should be informed that it is not desirable that they should dispense medicines for insured persons, except where it is necessary that the insured should have an immediate supply, and when such a supply cannot be obtained from a chemist; also that the Pharmaceutical Committee be communicated with, with a view to arranging with the chemists in the districts concerned that facilities would be given for the supply of medicines to the insured after shop-hours and on half-holidays.

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen.—Panel chemists have received a payment on account of the arrears for 1913 and 1914 amounting to 7 per cent. of the accounts, and representing 40 per cent. of the arrears due. For January 1915 70 per cent. of the accounts as rendered (value 540*l.*) has been paid.

Dundee.—In a lecture on "The Panel Doctor and the Drug Fund" delivered last week, Mr. William Bell, a member of the local Insurance Committee, said that the system which takes every doctor who chooses to submit his name was a serious blunder, and in the same category he put the absence of provision for specialists. Dr. Tulloch replied to Mr. Bell, controverting most of his statements. Mr. Bell is late local superintendent of the Prudential Insurance Co., and represents the company on the local Insurance Committee.

Forfarshire.—The Panel Committee at its last monthly meeting considered a letter from the British Medical Association (Scottish Committee), intimating that Panel Committees should bear no part of the expenses of the Central Prescription-checking Bureau. The Committee decided to adhere to its former resolution.

Stirlingshire.—The Panel Committee has concurred in the application of the Pharmaceutical Committee for a grant of 25*l.* for administrative expenses for 1914. The Panel Committee has also intimated its intention to request payment in respect of 1915 expenses.

WALES.

Radnorshire.—The Insurance Committee approves of the scheme of the Association of Welsh Insurance Committees for the establishment of a Central Prescription-checking Bureau.

Notes.

Drug Tariff.—In reply to a communication from the Scottish Commissioners to the Scottish Committee of the British Medical Association, transmitting a proof of the alterations in the Drug Tariff and asking for observations thereon, the Medical Secretary of the British Medical Association has addressed a letter to the Commissioners calling attention to the fact that a joint conference is held monthly between representatives of the Association and the Pharmaceutical Society to revise the prices of "starred" drugs, and urging the Commissioners to use their influence with the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee on Insurance (Scotland) to induce it to combine with the Pharmaceutical Pharmaceutical Society to revise the prices of "starred" drugs might be settled for both England and Scotland at the monthly conferences.—The Drug Tariff Sub-Committee of the Insurance Act Committee of the Association has been instructed to prepare and submit a memorandum of evidence to the Departmental Committee on the Drug Tariff, and to collect evidence and select witnesses to give oral evidence before the Committee on behalf of the Association.

Instructing Panel Practitioners.—A letter has been addressed to the Secretaries of local Medical and Panel Committees by the Medical Secretary of the British Medical Association, by instruction of the local Medical and Panel Sub-Committee of the Insurance Act Committee of the Association ("B. M. J.," 1915, I., Supplement, p. 50), in which the attention of these Commitees is directed to a few general points in regard to the economical use of drugs. It is stated that an active Sub-Committee of the Insurance Act Committee is working on the question of the necessity for a revision of the Drug Tariff, and is collecting evidence on the matter, which it is proposed to place before the Departmental Committee on the Drug Tariff appointed in July 1914 by Mr. Masterman, and which, it is anticipated, will shortly commence its work. Panel Committees and practitioners generally are asked to forward their ideas for the alteration of the Regulations or the Drug Tariff for the consideration of the Sub-Committee, in order that timely representations may be made in the proper quarter. In reference to over-prescribing, the Sub-Committee lay special stress on the following points, and urge Panel Committees that have not already done so to circularise panel practitioners in their area in regard to them:

(*a*) The use of secret remedies should be prohibited, and if practitioners persist in using them representations should be made to the Insurance Committee with a view to surcharging such practitioners.

(*b*) Care should be exercised as regards quantity in the prescribing of liniments, ointments, tablets, pills, powders, cod-liver oil and malt, gauzes, wool, and lint, so as to avoid waste.

(*c*) Economy should be exercised in prescribing flavouring-agents, and only one should be included in any one prescription. The suggestion is made that aromatic waters might be used instead of glycerin., tinct. aurant., and ext. glycyrrhiz. liq.

(*d*) Tinctures should not be used when liquors would suffice.

(*e*) Arrangements should be made with the Pharmaceutical Committee so that methylated liniments should be dispensed unless otherwise prescribed.

(*f*) Practitioners should be warned to exercise care as to the frequency of their prescribing, as it is evident that some prescribers exercise no supervision over the length of time mixtures prescribed for their patients should last.

Reference is made to the conferences held monthly between representatives of the Association and the Pharmaceutical Society to fix the prices of drugs the prices of which are left blank in the Tariff owing to their scarcity as a result of the war, and panel practitioners are assured that their interests in this matter are being carefully watched. It is also stated that a confidential memorandum has been issued to Secretaries of Panel Committees in regard to the question of procedure in inquiries into alleged over-prescribing. This memorandum has been submitted to the Insurance Commissioners, who, while not accepting responsibility for the document, have indicated that, on the whole, they consider the advice given is sound and will be useful to Panel Committees.

The Sugar-consumption per head of the population is highest in the United Kingdom, where it is 95.52 lb. per head per annum. The United States comes next with 85.4 lb.

Winter Session

of Meetings of Trade Associations.

(See also "Insurance Act Dispensing.")

Apothecaries' Assistants.—Mr. J. T. Turner presided at the ninth annual meeting of the Association of Certificated Dispensers, which was held in the Court Room of the Society of Apothecaries, Blackfriars, on February 25. Mr. A. Mowbray Upton (Clerk to the Society of Apothecaries), in a letter which was read, expressed his very keen disappointment at not being able to be present owing to indisposition. He mentioned the salient points of his intended address, which proved to be very encouraging. The balance-sheet, having been submitted, disclosed the sound financial position of the Association, a sum of 89*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* standing to its credit after all liabilities had been discharged. The annual report was read by the Hon. Secretary (Mr. F. E. Trayner). It referred to the work of the Executive Committee in connection with the "Assistants to Pharmacists Bill" and the non-formulation of by-laws under Section 4 (*b*) of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, as to which the following resolutions were submitted and adopted:

1. "That, having regard to the adverse influence exerted by the National Insurance Act on the qualified dispenser of the Society of Apothecaries, this meeting is strongly of opinion that it is markedly reprehensible on the part of the Pharmaceutical Society not to have, after nearly six years, exercised the powers conferred upon it by the Legislature in Section 4 (*b*), Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908."

2. "That this meeting is emphatically of opinion that powers which are intended to be exercised impartially, as are the registering powers under the various Pharmacy Acts, should not be vested in a body possessing such strong and peculiar interests as those possessed by the Pharmaceutical Society. That such powers should be vested in a strictly neutral body, or, alternatively, in one representative of all the various interests concerned. That every means should be availed of, by both this Association and the Society of Apothecaries, to bring to the notice of the proper authorities the defiant *non-possumus* attitude adopted by the Pharmaceutical Society toward the intention of Parliament as laid down in a public Act, also its total disregard of the recommendations of a Government Departmental Committee in connection with the same subject."

The Association and its members have subscribed 15*l.* to the Belgian Doctors' and Pharmacists' Relief Fund.

Bath.—The Bath Pharmaceutical Association decided at the last monthly meeting to issue circulars to medical men regarding the new British Pharmacopœia, the indication of unusually large doses, and British equivalents for German proprietary chemicals. These have been sent out. An interesting report by Mr. D. J. Williams, F.C.S., on the Bath water-supply has also been sent to medical men as an indication of when tap-water is or is not a suitable medium for use in dispensing. The report indicates that in the case of dilute acids, vinegars and infusions, ammonium carbonate, bicarbonates of the alkalis, and oxymels, the loss owing to the use of tap-water is comparatively slight. In the case of cinchona-alkaloids, zinc salts, copper salts, lead preparations, strontium salts, and pepsin solutions and silver salts the loss by precipitation, etc., materially affects the dose. It is dangerous to employ tap-water in all cases of poisonous alkaloids—*e.g.*, those of nux vomica, belladonna, and aconite—and very dangerous to use it for solutions of mercury salts. Tap-water should not be used for chloral and related chemicals, injections of all substances, and acid solutions of arsenic.

Birkenhead.—Mr. C. Woodfield Cooke presided at a meeting of the Birkenhead and Wirral Association of Pharmacists on Thursday evening, February 25, when Mr. J. W. Kendall delivered a lecture on the new B.P., and a discussion followed, in the course of which it was suggested that a handy abridged form of the B.P. should be obtainable for ready reference.

Birmingham.—At a meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association on March 1 it was decided to send a deputation to point out to the authorities that some latitude should be allowed in the exercise of their functions under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts in respect to the changes prescribed by the new British Pharmacopœia. The March evening meeting has been postponed from the tenth to the seventeenth of the month. The subscriptions to the Belgian Doctors' and Pharmacists' Relief Fund received by the Secretary from the pharmacists of Birmingham and district amount to 133*l.* 11*s.*

Bradford.—Mr. R. T. Silson presided at the twentieth annual meeting of the Pharmacists' Association, held at the Bradford Chamber of Trade rooms on February 25. The following were nominated as members: Mr. Reginald Day (John Day & Sons) and Mr. A. Craven (J. Savage & Co., Ltd.). It was resolved to remain as a section of the Bradford Chamber of Trade on condition that a special room is provided for the meetings of the Association. Mr. Charles Robinson (Secretary) reported that the Pharmaceutical Committee had scrutinised the 1913 prescriptions, and had reported to the Panel Committee specific charges of extravagance. Regarding the probable shortage of certain drugs, the Insurance, Panel, and Pharmaceutical Committees had conferred, with the result that the doctors had been requested to exercise the strictest economy in prescribing these drugs. So far the introduction of stock mixtures had been avoided. On January 1 there were 135,181 insured persons in the city. The prescriptions dispensed during the year were (with cost in parentheses): First quarter, 123,539 (4,821*l.*); second, 92,491 (3,452*l.*); third, 81,936 (2,927*l.*); fourth, 77,488 (2,742*l.*). The total cost was 13,944*l.*, and average per prescription per quarter 9.3*d.*; 8.9*d.*, 8.7*d.*, and 8.4*d.*; year's average, 8.85*d.* Chemists had been paid 9,949*l.*, or 71.35 per cent. of the amount due to them. Mr. Marmaduke said that if chemists got 80 per cent. of their accounts this time they would get all there is. He understood that five doctors had been surcharged to the amount of 100*l.*, whereas the amount of over-prescribing was 2,000*l.* If the matter was left to the Committee he did not think the chemists would ever get their money. He suggested they should write to the Commissioners and point out the absurdity of the matter. Mr. F. W. Plenty counselled leaving the question in the hands of the Executive Committee of the Local Associations. The President said the Executive Committee desired the Associations to leave the matter in their hands. Mr. Firth proposed that they should protest to the Insurance Committee against the inadequate surcharging for 1913, but this, on being put to the meeting, was defeated. The annual report stated that it had been thought inadvisable to hold the usual annual dinner this year, and the approximate cost of the function—10*l.* 10*s.*—had been given to the local Lord Mayor's War Relief Fund. The membership of the Association is seventy-seven. The report was adopted, as also was the financial statement, which showed a balance in hand of 20*l.*, against 8*l.* 10*s.* at the commencement of the year. It was agreed to send 10*l.* to the Belgian Doctors' and Pharmacists' Relief Fund. The following officers were elected for 1915: *President*, Mr. R. T. Silson; *Vice-Presidents*, Mr. W. Sutcliffe and Mr. Charles Robinson; *Treasurer*, Mr. W. I. Jolly; *Secretary*, Mr. F. E. Burdett; *Committee*, Messrs. A. Faull, F. W. Appleyard, J. A. White, and W. H. Smithies. The retiring officers were thanked for their services.

C.A.A.—The Chemists' Assistants' Association gave a whist-drive, with miscellaneous musical programme, at 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on February 26, eighteen members and guests being present. At the conclusion of play Mr. E. Thompson (Treasurer), who presided in the unavoidable absence of the President, presented the prizes to the following successful competitors: First prize, Quartermaster-Sergeant Dixon, R.A.M.C.: hidden number prize, Mr. R. E. Jones. Thereafter Mr. Atkinson and Mr. Hammond delighted the company with songs and recitations.

Cheltenham.—Mr. W. H. Hall presided at a meeting of the Gloucestershire Pharmacists' Association at the Plough Hotel on February 25, when much regret was expressed at the continued indisposition of the President (Mr. S. J. Coley). The chief business was a discussion on Insurance dispensing in rural areas. Mr. Lee Hall pointed out the grave injustice to both parties affected, and stated that medical men had assured him that they would be glad to see the regulation amended. He proposed, Mr. J Hughes seconded, and it was unanimously agreed: "That the one-mile limit" regulation operates to the detriment of both the patient and the pharmacist, and prevents the former from obtaining the full benefits intended by the Act: further, that where the doctor and pharmacist reside in close proximity, and are equally accessible to the patient, the dispensing of prescriptions and supply of medical appliances should in all cases be undertaken by the pharmacist." Mr. W. H. Hill said that this would exclude the outlying district which the regulation was alone intended to cover, and the Secretary (Mr. C. H. James) pointed out that morally the interest of the insured person is the only consideration.

Chemical Society.—At a meeting in Burlington House on February 18, Professor W. H. Perkin in the chair, the first paper read was by Mr. G. Martin on *Researches on Silicon*. In this paper the author shows that silica is to be represented as a compound molecule of six silicon atoms linked through oxygen, giving a complex. If the ordinarily

accepted formulæ for these acids be employed, the silica obtained from the two acids must have a different molecular structure, one containing two and the other three silicon atoms. The silica obtained in both reactions is, however, identical; hence the constitution must be the same. By considering the method of formation of these acids and the known stability of various groupings containing silicon, oxygen, and hydroxyl, the conclusion is arrived at that the two acids are cyclic compounds containing six silicon atoms, the difference between the acids being due to the number of hydroxyl-groups contained. In support of his formula the author cites the frequently noted tendency of silica molecules for condensing in groups of six, as in felspar. The second paper was by Messrs. T. M. Lowry and V. Stale on *A New Chlorine-derivative of Camphor*. The compound described is α' chlor camphor. It has been shown that the brominated chlor-camphor is not identical with chlorinated brom-camphor, since the introduction of a halogen-group into camphor gives an asymmetric carbon atom, and the halogen atom first introduced always replaces the same hydrogen; hence the introduction of the second gives rise to a stereoisomeric compound. It was found possible to produce the α' compounds by treating the ordinary α chlor-camphor with a trace of alkali. By this means a condition of equilibrium is set up between the two compounds. This condition can be rendered stable by neutralising the alkali with acid, when the two compounds remain in solution and show no tendency to change. Since the α' compound is more soluble in alcohol than the isomer, it is possible to crystallise out the larger portion of the α body, and so leave a solution relatively strong in the α' compound. By distilling off the alcohol, draining the crystals, redissolving in alcohol, and freezing by a mixture of ice and salt the whole of the α chlor-camphor may be eliminated, as is shown by the melting-point becoming steady and the rotation reaching a constant value. This method of preparation is found to be general. In the course of the evening there was a ballot for the election of Fellows. Mr. James Fraser (Kemp & Co., Ltd., Bombay) and Mr. T. M. Maben (Maynards, Ltd., Singapore) were among those elected. At the annual general meeting of the Society, which is to be held on Thursday, March 25, at 4 P.M., the following new officers will come up for election, along with those retiring who are eligible for re-election: Dr. Alexander Scott, F.R.S., as President, in succession to Professor W. H. Perkin, F.R.S., who will be added to the list of Vice-Presidents who have filled the office of President; Dr. F. R. Japp, F.R.S., and Mr. Richard Threlfall, F.R.S., as Vice-Presidents, in place of Dr. E. J. Mills, F.R.S., and Professor G. T. Morgan, D.Sc.; Dr. M. O. Forster, F.R.S., as Treasurer, in succession to Dr. A. Scott; Mr. D. L. Chapman, F.R.S., Dr. F. G. Donnan, F.R.S., Mr. William Macnab, and Dr. J. F. Thorpe, F.R.S., as members of Council, in place of Mr. E. J. Bevan, Dr. A. J. Brown, F.R.S., Dr. H. G. Colman, F.R.S., and Dr. A. Harden, F.R.S. In the course of the meeting Professor Perkin will deliver the annual presidential address.

Ealing.—A successful Bohemian concert in connection with the Ealing Pharmacists' Association was held on February 24 at Bellomo's Restaurant, High Road, Chiswick. The programme was arranged by Mr. Arnold Roberts (Acton), and the President (Mr. E. F. Strickland) was in the chair. There was a very fair gathering of members and friends, including many ladies. The concert was opened with a pianoforte solo by Mr. A. Rugman, who also acted as the accompanist to the songs. Among the ladies who sang were Miss Pearl Allan and Miss Nance Haines. Mr. Allan Adair gave an exhibition of sleight of hand. Messrs. A. H. Millner, H. L. Ironmonger, F. Mitchell, and Lloyd Morgan also contributed to the programme.

Halifax.—Mr. H. K. Woodward presided at a meeting of the local Chemists' Association on March 2, and presented, in the name of the Association, a quartered oak bureau, suitably inscribed, to Mr. R. V. Sutcliffe, Hon. Secretary, on the occasion of his marriage. Mr. Sutcliffe suitably replied. The meeting decided to adopt the holidays recommended by the Chamber of Trade for Easter, Whitsuntide, and August, with the exception of certain hours for Insurance dispensing. It was resolved to send a donation of 2*l.* 2*s.* to the Belgian Pharmacists' Fund. A letter was read from the Panel Committee suggesting the introduction of ten stock mixtures under the stock-mixture clause; but the meeting was unable to arrive at any decision in the matter, doubt being expressed as to the proper interpretation of the clause.

London.—A meeting of the Ucal Lodge of Pharmacy was held at Stanley's Restaurant, Lavender Hill, S.W., on Wednesday, February 24, Mr. Hearle presiding. The financial statement was read, and showed a substantial balance in hand. Mr. Harold Miller (general manager of Ucal) read a paper on "One Method of Reviving Dead Businesses." The author had, in face of severe company competition, raised a moribund business to prosperity by modern business methods, which he described. A profitable discussion followed, chiefly on the methods advocated, some of the opinions expressed being critical but illuminating. Tea was afterwards served.

Peterborough.—The annual meeting of the local Pharmacists' Association was held in the Angel Hotel, Peterborough, on Thursday, February 25, Mr. Cornelius Bayley (Uppingham), President, in the chair. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: *President*, Mr. T. J. Calcutt; *Vice-Presidents*, Messrs. H. S. Turner and C. Hamson; *Council*, Messrs. J. G. Sturton, Calder, Girling, Hall, Prior, Selby-Ennals, C. Bayley, and F. W. Whitwell; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. H. E. Noble; *Hon. Treasurer*, Mr. J. W. Bodger; *Hon. Solicitor*, Mr. W. H. Sturton; and *Hon. Auditor*, Mr. F. A. Sturton. Afterwards the members dined together, Mr. Bayley again presiding, and among the guests were the Mayor of Peterborough (Mr. J. W. Williamson), the Deputy-Mayor (Mr. I. Whitsed), Captain H. G. Smith (5th Norfolks), Messrs. E. T. Neathercoat, A. S. Campkin, F. P. Sargeant, A. J. Chater, T. J. Calcutt, J. W. Bodger, J. G. Sturton, F. W. Whitwell, J. W. Hall, H. E. Noble, C. Hamson, H. Jenkins, W. Maskew, C. Barnett, R. B. Watts, W. A. E. Attwood, H. Miller, T. J. Mallet, W. A. Nelson, R. Cooper, S. Page, J. P. Ker Watson, J. Milbourn, W. J. Willcock, G. Taylor, T. H. Lewis, J. W. Royle, J. W. Whysall, Sampson, T. Slater, H. Riley, Blake, Cannon, etc. A string band, consisting of Misses Dorothy Bodger, E. Marriott, F. Marriott, L. Shrive, N. Snow, and Mrs. Howard, played during dinner. After the loyal toasts those of "The Pharmaceutical Society" and "The Benevolent Fund" were given by Mr. T. J. Calcutt, and replied to by Mr. E. T. Neathercoat, who said, in regard to the next B.P., that it is quite possible the Society, before co-operating in the compilation and revision of the work in future, will have to get some guarantee of proper recognition for the work they put in. (Applause.) Mr. A. S. Campkin submitted "The City and Trade of Peterborough," which the Mayor and Deputy-Mayor acknowledged. Mr. Sargeant gave "Success to the Peterborough and District Association of Pharmacists," and the Chairman, in replying, appealed to the members to rally round the new President. If, he said, they would only bring their thoughts and minds to bear upon the various subjects, he was sure it would redound to the success of the Association and the good of themselves. (Applause.) Mr. A. J. Chater wittily proposed "The Visitors," and the Chief Constable responded. A collection on behalf of the Benevolent Fund amounted to 4*l.* A good musical programme was contributed by Mr. Aires, Mr. Whysall, Mr. Willcock, and several members of the R.A.M.C. stationed at Peterborough.



Mr. C. Bayley.

St. Helens.—The members of the local Chemists' Association spent an enjoyable afternoon on February 18 as the guests of Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., 34 Hanover Street, Liverpool, visiting their factory and laboratories, including box-making, glass-blowing, elastic-hosiery weaving, and the pharmaceutical departments. Afterwards they dined under the chairmanship of Mr. W. H. Saunders at the Hôtel St. George.

Semprolin Liquid Paraffin is of Russian origin, and answers all the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia. The price and particulars as to delivery are stated in the advertisement in this issue of Wm. Browning & Co., manufacturing chemists, 4 Lambeth Palace Road, London, S.E.

At the Chemist's.—Middle-aged Customer (to youthful assistant): "You seem very young to be in charge of a chemist's shop. Have you a diploma?" Youthful but Enthusiastic Assistant: "No, sir; but we have a preparation of our own quite as good." I didn't hear it, but the manager of one of the biggest London chemist's did, and he told me.—*Daily Mirror.*

Netherlands Notes.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

Castor-oil Duty. — Import-duty will not be paid in future on castor oil which is imported on behalf of factories and for lubricating-purposes.

Sugar.—Seventeen Dutch sugar-factories have formed an association at Rotterdam under the name of the "Centraal Verkoop-bureau voor Suiker."

Exports Prohibition.—The Dutch Government has prohibited the exportation from Holland of potassium hydroxide and potassium carbonate.

Scarcity of Physicians.—All reserve military physicians have been called up in the general mobilisation of the army, and in consequence there is in many areas an insufficient medical service.

Stocks of Cocoa.—Owing to the enormous demand for cocoa, the Dutch Government has issued a notice to cocoa-manufacturers that a certain proportion of the output of each factory must be placed at the disposal of the Government. The reserve stock is for use in Holland. It is pointed out that if the Ordinance is not complied with it will be necessary to commandeer the whole of the output.

A Belgian University in Holland was opened on January 18 at Amersfoort by Professor Collard, of Louvain. In his opening speech he said he never thought that he should once be obliged to give his lectures under such circumstances as the present, and on foreign territory. In this remarkable institution public and private lectures of a general scientific nature will be delivered, also lectures on technical science will be given by interned Belgian officers. About thirty professors have promised to assist at the University, fifteen being professors of the Utrecht University. About eighty Belgian students have joined.

Iodine-manufacture in Holland.—The crude iodine-product, which has been drawn from wells in the neighbourhood of Socrabaja, in the Dutch East Indies, has been sent to Europe in large quantities for many years. Iodoform and potassium iodide have been made from it in Europe, but not as yet in Holland itself. The war has shown how very dependent Holland is on other countries for the supply of its drugs and chemicals. Now a Dutch firm has taken in hand the manufacture of iodine-preparations. Upon the recommendation of the Government Councillor for Chemical-pharmaceutical Industry (Mr. H. F. Tillema) a large quantity of the raw material will be supplied for experimental purposes through the agency of the Minister of Colonies and the Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies.

Medical Gleanings.

Soap-paste.

Dr. Labat recommends a soap-paste as a lubricant for vaginal or rectal examination. The following, he states, has been used for years past at the Tondu Hospital, Bordeaux :

Soap, in powder	25 grams
Glycerin	45 grams
Distilled water	61 grams

Dissolve the soap in the glycerin and water by the heat of a water-bath. Pour into a mortar, and stir vigorously until cold and homogeneous.

Non-irritating antiseptics or aromatics may be added. Put up in metallic tubes.

Colloidal Iodine in Tetanus.

Dr. Auregan, head surgeon of the hospital at Lannion, France, in a communication to "The Lancet," 1915, I., 430, states that in cases of tetanus he has systematically combined colloidal-iodine treatment, in the form of dressings as well as daily intramuscular injections, with serum treatment. Of the cases thus treated, 68.8 per cent. survived—a percentage distinctly higher than the average proportion of recoveries ordinarily obtained with serum treatment alone. Dr. Auregan finds that colloidal iodine, whether administered in the form of intramuscular injections or employed as a dressing for wounds, has never caused any local reaction, pain, or rise of temperature, and is absolutely harmless to the patient.

Trade Report.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling and the like. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at the prices quoted here.

42 Cannon Street, E.C., March 4, 6.30 p.m.

LESS activity is reported in the chemical and drug markets this week, although there is a very fair undercurrent of business in progress. There has been quite a "run" on several of the fine chemicals, such as aspirin, sodium salicylate, methyl salicylate, phenacetin, and phenazone, the prices of which are wide and irregular. It is possible that some of the synthetic products like phenacetin may be affected by the new policy adopted in regard to German imports and exports, as American makers may not be able to obtain supplies of raw materials or semi-finished products from Germany, but it is yet too early to state how the position will be affected. Alum is 5*s*. dearer. Cod-liver oil has rapidly advanced in Norway in spite of the good fishing; English castor oil is more freely offered. Extreme prices are being paid for Tinnevelly senna from second-hands. Lemon oil is easier, bergamot and orange being unchanged. Opium is the turn easier on the spot. Senega is firmer. The principal movements have been as under :

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Agar-agar	Ammonia sulphate	Balsam tolu	Chrysarobin
Alum	Anise oil (c.i.f.)	(N.Y.)	Emetine salts
Antimony	Cassia oil (c.i.f.)	Copaiba (N.Y.)	Lemon oil
Cocaine	Copper sulphate	Opium	
Cod-liver oil	Senega		
Mace	Tartaric acid		
Methyl salicylate	Wax, veg. (Jap.)		
Phenacetin			
Phenazone			
Rosin			
Salicylates			
Turpentine			

Special Notice to Buyers.

A prominent firm of manufacturers attach the following notice to their monthly prices-current:

"In issuing our March list we would mention that in the present unsettled position it is impossible definitely to fix prices; it will therefore be understood that the prices inserted are merely intended as an approximate guide to the rates current, and are absolutely without engagement. Orders will be dealt with individually from day to day, and will be delivered with the greatest promptitude possible under the existing circumstances."

These observations should also be kept in mind by buyers who consult this Report. Prices of some products quoted herein are not necessarily the highest paid, and in many instances the rates for immediate delivery are higher and are subject to negotiations between buyers and sellers. This especially applies to Continental "fine" chemicals, the small supplies of which are scattered among a number of agents and second-hand dealers, whose stocks and ideas of value vary from day to day.

Cablegrams.

Bergen, March 4.—The cod-fishing is making but small progress, and the market is firm at about 115*s*. per barrel c.i.f. London.

New York, March 3.—Business is active. Menthol and peppermint oil are unaltered. Copaiba is easier at 33c. per lb. Hydrastis has been reduced to $4.75. Buchu-leaves are easier at $1.55 for short, and balsam tolu is also easier at 38c.

New York, February 25.—Business is fair. Opium is lower at $7.75 per lb. for druggists' by case-lots. Peppermint oil in tins is steady at $1.55. Menthol is dearer at

$3.00. Cartagena ipecacuanha is cheaper at $1.95. Curaçao aloes in cases is easier at 12½c., and cascara sagrada is firmer at 8c. Mexican sarsaparilla cheaper at 12c. per lb. [Owing to delay by Censor, this cable was not received in time for our previous issue.—EDITOR.]

London Markets.

ACETANILIDE is selling in small lots at about 3*s.* per lb., but as soon as aniline oil becomes available the manufacturers in Holland hope to restart their factory.

ACETIC ANHYDRIDE.—Last week's quotation should have been 2*s.* 3*d.* per lb., not 3*s.* 2*d.* as printed. It is intended to manufacture Dutch make on a large scale, and supplies are expected to be obtainable at short notice at 200*s.* per cwt.

ACETYL-SALICYLIC ACID.—At the moment there is a spot scarcity, but further supplies are coming forward from the Continent and the U.S.A. Business to arrive has been done at a fairly low figure, but spot holders have been selling at considerably advanced rates, which have fluctuated daily.

AGAR-AGAR has been in good inquiry, and is now scarce on spot, up to 2*s.* 4*d.* having been paid for Kobe No. 1 strip; several lots to come forward have been sold at prices varying according to position.

ALMONDS.—The crop in Sicily and Apulia turned out good, and the quantities obtained are estimated at 125,000 bales and 250,000 bales respectively, but the export trade has not even drawn upon one-third of it. Prices are, however, maintained on a high level, and the owners prefer to retain their almonds in shell for the next campaign, when they hope to obtain better prices. Sweet Palma and Girgenti are quoted 92*s.*, selected 102*s.*, bitter, ditto, 88*s.*, Avola selected 118*s.* 6*d.*, current, ditto, 98*s.* per cwt., gross for net, f.o.b. Sicily. For delivery in October next P. & G. have been sold in a speculative way at the parity of 100*s.* f.o.b.

ALUM has advanced a further 5*l.* per ton to 8*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* for lump and 8*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* for ground, on rail at works.

AMMONIA SULPHATE.—London prices are 5*s.* dearer, at 13*l.* 5*s.* for grey 25-per-cent. net naked at works for prompt delivery; Hull 24-per-cent. is 2*s.* 6*d.* dearer at 13*l.* 15*s.*; Liverpool is unchanged at 14*l.*; Leith is also unchanged at 13*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, less 3½ per cent., in bags f.o.b.

ANISE OIL (STAR).—Rather firmer, at from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 8*d.* c.i.f. Spot holders ask from 4*s.* 1*d.* to 4*s.* 3*d.* for "Red Ship" brand, as to seller.

ANTIMONY.—Chinese crude continues to advance, spot business having been done at 39*l.* per ton, and to arrive at 36*l.* c.i.f.

ATROPINE is very scarce and dearer, at 82*s.* 6*d.* to 85*s.* per oz. net for the sulphate and 87*s.* 6*d.* for crystals.

BISMUTH.—The price of the metal, which was fixed shortly after the outbreak of the war at 10*s.* per lb., is now nominal, and it is understood that business is difficult and purely a matter of negotiation.

BROMIDES.—British makers' prices are now firm at 3*s.* 3*d.* for potassium, 3*s.* for sodium, and 3*s.* 6*d.* for ammonium, all net in 1-cwt. lots.

CAMPHOR OIL.—White light essential oil is unobtainable on spot.

CANNABIS INDICA.—Genuine Bombay tops are quoted at 6*s.*

CANTHARIDES.—New-crop Russian is offered at cheaper prices. Several cases have just arrived, consisting of fine quality, for which 12*s.* is asked.

CASTOR OIL.—Hull make of first pressing in barrels is quoted at 42*l.* and May-August 34*l.* per ton f.o.b. Hull, usual terms. Finest medicinal quality for May-August delivery is 50*s.* per ton over the price of firsts, and oil in tins and cases 60*s.* per ton over the respective price in barrels. The *Musician* has brought 225 cases from Calcutta to Liverpool.

CHRYSAROBIN.—Prices are somewhat lower than when last quoted, English make offering at 7*s.* 6*d.* net.

CINCHONA.—The amount of quinine "in the bark" taken up by the makers at the tender held at Amsterdam on February 24 was 34,045 kilos. (566,297 kilos. bark), the quantity for tender being equal to 62,824 kilos. The unit paid was 6.20c. per half-kilo., being unchanged. Of the pharmaceutical bark offered by auction on February 25, the equivalent of 459 kilos. q.s. sold out of 1,901 kilos. offered. The prices for the bark ranged from 13½c. to 50c.

CITRIC ACID is steady at 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

COCAINE.—It is expected that further offers of hydrochloride will be available from the Continent presently; meanwhile, owing to the temporary scarcity, spot parcels are changing hands at higher prices.

COCA-LEAVES.—At the auction held at Amsterdam on February 25 the equivalent of 28 kilos. alkaloids (=36 bales, or 1,875 kilos.) sold out of 2,012 kilos. offered. Prices were unaltered.

COD-LIVER OIL.—Although the fishing continues to make satisfactory progress, there has been a further substantial advance in several quarters, and one firm, who last week were quoting 115*s.* c.i.f. for finest (1915) Lofoten oil, are now without a definite price, and this is the position of several others. On Wednesday from 120*s.* to 130*s.* c.i.f. was quoted; at the moment the principal demand is for spot lots, which are selling from 110*s.* to 115*s.* According to cabled advices, the official statistics up to February 27 are as follows:

	Catch of cod	Livers for raw oils (hect.)	Yield of c.l.o. (hect.)
Lofoten, 1915... ...	2,500,000 ...	370 ...	2,564
do. 1914... ...	2,300,000 ...	307 ...	2,039
Whole country, 1915 ..	11,300,000 ...	2,626 ...	12,098
do. 1914...	12,600,000 ...	3,476 ...	11,171

Comparing these figures with those of a week ago, we find that the catch for the week was 1,100,000 cod for Lofoten and 3,400,000 for the whole country, the yield for Lofoten being 994 hect. and that for the whole country being 3,145 hect. As compared with the corresponding week of a year ago it will be seen that the Lofoten yield is 200,000 cod and 525 hect. of oil more, whereas for the whole country the catch is 1,300,000 cod less, but the yield of oil has increased by 927 heet., thus showing the richness of the liver. The present advance appears due to the fact that Germany is still taking considerable quantities for industrial purposes.

COPPER SULPHATE is now 28*l.* per ton for the usual Liverpool brands, prompt and forward.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—The increasing cost of raw material and auxiliary products at primary sources gives a very firm tone to this market. The spot demand has improved, with sellers adhering to their previous quotation of 145*s.* for 98-per-cent. powder.

DEXTRIN.—With an embargo upon exports from Holland, buyers have to rely on spot stocks, and prices are dearer at 30*l.* for dextrin and 26*l.* for *farina* ex wharf London.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD is becoming scarce again, recent export demand having cleared off several parcels of various qualities. Good reboiled lump, with a certain percentage of inferior, is still held at 20*l.*

GUINEA-GRAINS are offered at 105*s.* per cwt. in limited quantity.

HEXAMINE is slightly firmer at from 3*s.* 3*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

LEMON OIL for prompt shipment from Sicily is offered at the cheaper rates of from 3*s.* 9*d.* to 4*s.* per lb. c.i.f., and spot at from 4*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 9*d.*

A Sicilian advice, dated February 27, again reports a generally quiet market, as the production is still in full swing, while the demand is by no means as great as usual at this time of the year. Some reduction in prices has been obtained, but the quotations given, which are lower, do not represent only the real decline, but also include the benefit that foreign buyers obtain from the increase of the rate of exchange on foreign values, which has been very heavy, and which is one of the most uncertain and unreliable features in the present situation.

MENTHOL is firm, with spot sales of Kobayashi at 11*s.* 6*d.* per lb.; business has been done at 10*s.* 6*d.* c.i.f. for near at hand, and 9*s.* 9*d.* c.i.f. for March-April.

MERCURY is obtainable from second-hands at 12*l.* 5*s.* per bottle.

METHYL SALICYLATE.—There is a genuine scarcity, and prices are considerably higher; business has been done at 5*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

MINT OIL.—Japanese dementholised is firm, with sellers of March-April shipment at 3*s.* 1*d.* c.i.f.

MUSTARD-SEED.—Sicilian is quoted at 22*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. f.o.b. Sicily.

NUX VOMICA.—The rise in freights and the lack of shipping facilities in Calcutta and other Indian ports has led to much higher prices being asked on c.i.f. terms.

OILS (FIXED).—*Linseed* is firm, at 30*s.* in pipes and 31*s.* in barrels. Ceylon *Coconut* on spot is 52*s.* in hhds., 50*s.* in pipes, and Cochin 56*s.*; London-pressed March-April, 43*s.* *Cottonseed* is steady at 27*s.* 3*d.* for crude on spot in pipes, 29*s.* 6*d.* for pale refined in pipes, and 32*s.* 3*d.* to 34*s.* for sweet refined in barrels. *Rape* is firmer at 34*s.* for ordinary brown crude, naked, on spot, and 38*s.* 3*d.* for English refined in barrels.

Opium.—Prices of Turkey on the spot are a trifle easier at 25*s.* 6*d.* per lb. for druggists' (11-per-cent.), but business at the moment is quite retail. Persian is quoted at from 18*s.* to 22*s.* 6*d.* on the spot as to test, with a moderate business.

Orange Oil.—New arrivals of finest West Indian are offered at 5*s.* 9*d.* per lb. in coppers. To arrive Sicilian is quoted 5*s.* 6*d.* c.i.f.

Orange-peel.—A few more lots of good thin cut Tripoli strip have arrived, which are limited at 1*s.* 9*d.* per lb.

Orris.—New-crop Florentine is now arriving at fairly reasonable prices—viz., 52*s.* 6*d.* to 55*s.* per cwt. on the spot.

Oxalic Acid has been sold at 10*d.* net, with 10½*d.* now asked.

Peppermint Oil.—American of best brands is rather firmer at 7*s.* to 7*s.* 3*d.* on the spot, and 7*s.* for prompt shipment. H.G.H. is 12*s.* 6*d.* to 12*s.* 9*d.* on the spot, and 12*s.* to come forward.

Phenacetin.—The position of some synthetic produets, like phenacetin, may be affected by the new policy adopted in regard to German imports and exports, because American makers may not be able to obtain supplies of raw material or semi-finished products from Germany; but it is yet too early to say how the position will be affected. Meanwhile spot is very scarce, and prices are fluctuating daily.

Phenazone.—Business has been done to arrive at 12*s.*, at which limited quantities are available.

Potash Chlorate.—The *Hiram Maru* has brought 330 easks from Marseilles, which will not be offered on the open market, as they are for delivery to consumers on previous purchases. Business for prompt delivery has been done at 1*s.* 8*d.* net.

Quinine.—At the auction held at Amsterdam on February 26, 1,417½ kilos. Ed. II. (50,000 oz.) were offered, and bought in at f.22 per kilo. The next auction will be held on March 26, when a similar quantity will be offered. The imports into London during February were 81,616 oz. and the deliveries 98,576 oz., leaving a stock on February 28 of 2,618,608 oz., against 3,285,968 oz. in 1914.

Rosin.—Spot prices of American are dearer owing to scarcity. There have been practically no fresh arrivals of American to London since last August, and at present there is none on the way. The advanee in freights has continued, and prospects of getting supplies are worse than ever. The spot priees are from 11*s.* 3*d.* to 17*s.* 3*d.* ex wharf London, as to quality.

Senega.—Business has been done at 1*s.* 11*d.* per lb. net on spot, and 2*s.* is now asked.

Senna.—Extreme scarcity prevails, and from dealers' hands higher rates have been paid for single bales of Tinnevelly, the sales ineluding common yellowish leaf at 5½*d.* to 6*d.* per lb. No arrivals are taking place, and none are reported to be on the way. Alexandrian is also searee, and very high rates are asked from Egypt, which do not tempt buyers.

Shellac is quiet, with the usual standard TN quality selling on a basis of 61*s.* per ewt. Futures are firmer, the sales ineluding March delivery at 61*s.*, and buyers.

Sodium Salicylate.—Judging from the recent imports from the United States, a fair quantity has lately been received. Holders, however, are asking mueh higher rates in view of the brisk demand, but some dealers are withholding their stocks. Prices are unsettled and vary considerably from day to day. The "Notiee to Buyers" paragraph especially applies to this product.

Spices.—At auetion 200 bags Penang *Pepper* sold without reserve for account of whom it may eoncern at 5⅛*d.* to 5¼*d.* for light and dusty Aeheen; 377 bags Ceylon were bought in at 6*d.* to 6½*d.* for fair to good. Privately, sellers of fair Singapore quote 6 1/16*d.*, fair Tellieherry 6⅜*d.*, and fair Lampong 6*d.* No *White* pepper offered at auetion; privately, spot sellers quote 10½*d.* for fair Singapore, and Muntok at 10½*d.* At auction 35 cases Penang *Cloves* were bought in at 1*s.* 2*d.*; privately, fair Zanzibar offer at 6½*d.* spot; to arrive March-May and April-June shipments offer at 5⅞*d.* c.i.f. d.w., and March-May delivery at 6 5/16*d.*, and June-August at 6⅜*d.* *Ginger* was bought in at auction at firm rates, ineluding brown Calieut rough wormy 25*s.*, washed rough Cochin at 27*s.*, and wormy 25*s.* Privately, Jamaica is quoted 38*s.* to 46*s.* for common to medium and 50*s.* to 55*s.* for good. *Mace* was 1*d.* dearer, six packages West Indian selling at 1*s.* 8*d.* for reddish. Of *Nutmegs*, 166 cases limed Java (naval prize) were sold by auetion, and 24 packages West Indian also sold at steady prices.

Tartaric Acid rather firmer at 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

Turpentine advaneed to 43*s.* after the elose of our last report, but subsequently eased to 42*s.* 9*d.*, at which it closes for American on the spot.

Valerian.—Belgian is offered *viâ* Rotterdam at 67*s.* 6*d.* c.i.f.

Vanilla.—At the London auction to be held on Thursday, March 11, the "record" quantity of 2,755 tins will be offered.

Vanillin is offered more freely from the United States at about 22*s.* per lb. for prompt shipment. There is, however, a great scarcity on the spot, and the priee is indefinite.

Wax (Vegetable).—The sales include 100 cases Japanese for April-May shipment at 49*s.* c.i.f. London, being firmer.

Zinc Oxides.—With the priee of raw material steadily rising at an unprecedented rate, and almost daily making new records, prices for zinc oxides have naturally kept on the up-grade. Whereas spelter is still comparatively cheap in Germany owing to good stocks, there is a great scarcity in other countries, and until the American export surplus again increases there is not mueh chanee of relief.

Arrivals of Chemicals and Drugs.

During the period February 24 to March 3, inclusive, the following produee has arrived at the principal English ports. Goods in transit are not included. The figures denote packages where not specifically described:

To London.

Aeetic acid (Gothenburg) dmjhns. 500
Aeetone (Philadelphia) dms. 120
Alum (Boston) brls. 66, bgs. 112
Aniline dyes, colours, etc. (Amsterdam) cks. 14
Anise (Malaga) bgs. 200, (Marseilles) bgs. 95
Annatto-seed (Colombo) 6
Antimony (Kobe) cs. 500, (Hankow) 1,850, (Marseilles) 94
Apricot-kernels (New York) bgs. 174
Argol (Messina) cks. 46, (Catania) bgs. 220
Arrowroot (Trinidad) brls. 952, bgs. 22
"Balsams" undescribed (Puerto Colombia) cs. 19
Barium chloride (Genoa) cks. 57
Buchu (Cape Town) bls. 11
Calamus-root (Amsterdam) 10
Calcium carbide (Gothenburg) drms. 800
Camphor (Kobe) cs. 20
Cardamoms (Colombo) cs. 77, (Calicut) pkgs. 32, (Tellicherry) 6
Cascin (Melbourne) bgs. 2,322
Castor oil (Marseilles) cks. 80
Chemical products (Havre) pkgs. 48
"Chemieal prod., medicines, etc." (New York) pkgs. 3,125
Citric acid (Marseilles) cks. 20
Coconut oil (Colombo) pps. 523, pns. 28, hds. 25, (Amsterdam) cs. 400, (Galle) cks. 168, (Cochin) cks. 180, (Rotterdam) brls. 1,000, (Cochin) cs 2,110, pps. 243, (Marseilles) cks. 1,150
Drugs, etc. (Boston) cs. 151, (Treport) cs. 13, (Marseilles) cs. 9
Essential oils (Trinidad) cs. 5, (Amsterdam) cs. 8, (Messina) cs. 37, (Marseilles) cs. 44
Eucalyptus oil (Adelaide) drms. 20, (Adelaide) cs. 41, (Melbourne) brls. 6
Gum copal (Delagoa Bay) bgs. 86, (Singapore) 25
Gum damar (Singapore) bgs. 405, cs. 50
Gums, undescribed (Trinidad) bls. 36, (Amsterdam) bgs. 115, cs. 4, bkts. 38, (Nantes) bgs. 121, (Valparaiso) cs. 30, (Adelaide) bgs. 759
Honey (St. Nazaire) cks. 20, (Brisbane) cs. 90, (New York) 9
Indigo (Samarang) cs. 10, (Colon) 4, (St. Nazaire) bgs. 121, (Calcutta) cs. 385, (Madras) cs. 202
Kola (Java) bgs. 21, (Colombo) 3
Lemongrass oil (Cochin) drms. 6
Lemon-juice (Messina) pps. 20
Lime citrate (Trinidad) cks. 3, (Havre) brls. 33, Messina) cks. 44
Lime-juice (Trinidad) hds. 35, cks. 10
Lime oil (Trinidad) cs. 9
Linseed (Calcutta) bgs. 15,061
Liquorice-juice (Catania) cs. 98, (Marseilles) cs. 38
Manna (Palermo) cs. 5
Menthol (Kobe) cs. 10
Mineral waters (Marseilles) cs. 4,812
Mint oil (Japan) cs. 105
Nut oil (Rotterdam) cs. 8
Nux vomica (Mangalore) bgs. 268, (Calcutta) 136
Olive oil (Malaga) brls. 10, pps. 8, (Marseilles) bkts. 2,400, cks. 20, (Genoa) cs. 30
Orange-peel (Marseilles) cs. 11
Oxalic acid (Rotterdam) cks. 12
Papain (Colombo) cs. 9
Perfumery (Havre) cs. 22, (Marseilles) cs. 192, (Amsterdam) cs. 22
Potash carbonate (Rotterdam) brls. 59
Potash chlorate (Marseilles) cks. 330
Potash iodide (Japan) cs. 30
Potash oxalate (Fredriksstad) kgs. 15
Potash prussiate (Amsterdam) cks. 17
Potash salts, various (Treport) cks. 30
Quinine (Amsterdam) cs. 45, (Rotterdam) cs. 66
Roots, barks, leaves, etc. (New York) bls. 22, (Marseilles) bls. 359; *seeds* bgs. 225
Saffron (Valencia) cs. 2, (Malaga) cs. 1
Sal aeetos (Fredriksstad) brls. 60, kgs. 60
Saltpetre (Calcutta) bgs. 4,160, (New York) brls. 22
Sandalwood (Calicut) bdls. 54, (Mangalore) bdls. 210
Sarsaparilla (Colon) 11, (New York) bls. 12
Shell, button, and Garnet lac (Calcutta) 2,149
Soda perborate (Havre) cks. 35
Spermaceti (Boston) brls. 114
Sulphur (Catania) cks. 27, bgs. 2,011
Tamarinds (Trinidad) brls. 8, (Calcutta) 125
Tartar (Marseilles) bgs. 54
Tartaric acid (Marseilles) cks. 70, (Genoa) brls. 52
Turmeric (Madras) 144
Wax, bees' (St. Nazaire) bgs. 5, (Calcutta) cs. 75, (New York) cs. 19, (Madras) 8
Yerba maté (Buenos Ayres) bls. 19
Zinc oxide (Rotterdam) cks. 75, (New York) brls. 975

To Liverpool.

Albumen (Shanghai) cs. 10
Alcohol (Newport News) drms. 128
Antimony (Nantes) cks. 102
Carbon black (Baltimore) cs. 300
Castor oil (Calcutta) cs. 100

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Chemical products (Philadelphia) cs. 30
Cinnamon chips (Colombo) bgs. 200
Citric acid (Palermo) cks. 100
Cochineal (Teneriffe) bgs. 20
Cod-liver oil (Aalesund) brls. 60
Essential oils (Catania) pkgs. 19, (Messina) pkgs. 31
Gum copal (Singapore) bkts. 86
Indigo (Dakar) cs. 16
Isinglass (Para) cs. 16
Lime-juice (Halifax, N.S.) puns 11
Olive oil (Havre) cs. 300, (Leghorn) pkgs. 23, cs. 140, (Naples) cks. 21
Palm-kernels (W.C. Africa) bgs. 14,124
Palm oil (W.C. Africa) cks. 449
Potash muriate (Leghorn) bgs. 2,000
Saltpetre (Calcutta) bgs. 500
Soya oil (Darien) dms. 522
Wax, bees' (Leghorn) 6, (New York) cs. 18
Wax, carnauba (Pernambuco) bgs. 210

To Manchester.

Aniline dyes, colours, etc. (Rotterdam) cks. 10, (Genoa) brls. 36
Barium chloride (Genoa) cks. 45
Bergamot oil (Sicily) pkgs. 10
Caraway-seed (Rotterdam) 20
Citric acid (Palermo) cks. 11
Coconut oil (Marseilles) brls. 1,000
Cream of tartar (Marseilles) cks. 64, (Palermo) cks. 172, (Genoa) cks. 8
Farina (Rotterdam) bgs. 6,679
Formic acid (Rotterdam) cbys. 36
Lemon oil (Sicily) pkgs. 61
Lithopone (Rotterdam) cks. 120
Magnesite (Rotterdam) bgs. 133
Mineral waters (Marseilles) cs. 1,000
Mineral white (Bergen) bgs. 300, (Genoa) 300
Nut oil (Rotterdam) dms. 60
Orange oil (Palermo) cs. 6
Oxalic acid (Boston) cks. 27
Phosphorus (St. John) cs. 490
Potash prussiate (Marseilles) cks. 11, (Genoa) 6
Potash salts, various (Boston) cks. 20
Sulphur (Catania) bgs. 2,090, brls. 6
Tartaric acid (Genoa) brls. 8

To Hull.—Acetic acid (New York) brls. 137, (Rotterdam) blns. 14; castor seed (Bombay) bgs. 6,888; chemical prod. (Dunkirk) cks. 130, (New York) brls. 55; citric acid (Palermo) 2; coconut oil (Leghorn), brls. 490; cottonseed (Alexandria) tons 2,715, (Bombay) bgs. 22,278; cream of tartar (Palermo) cks. 67; essential oils (Palermo) 8, (Messina) cs. 18; formic acid (Rotterdam) blns. 96; fruit juice (Copenhagen) cks. 6; linseed (Bombay) bgs. 17,437; lithopone (Rotterdam) cks. 200; liquorice-juice, (Messina) cs. 33; mineral white (Bergen) bgs. 100; palm-kernels (W.C. Africa) tons 2,285, bgs. 5,575; potash carbonate (Christiania) cks. 164; soda chlorate (Genoa) brls. 133; soya beans (Vladivostok) bgs. 76,835; sulphur (Catania) brls. 60, bgs. 2,000, tons 220; tartar emetic (New York) bris. 16; tartaric acid (Naples) cks. 40. *To Folkestone.*—Chemical prod. (Dieppe) pkgs. 13; drugs (Dieppe) pkgs. 23, (Boulogne) pkgs. 5; perfumery (Boulogne) pkgs. 22. *To Southampton.*—Milk-sugar (Cherbourg) 10. *To Harwich.*—Perfumery (Rotterdam) 4. *To Grimsby.* — Chemical prod. (Dieppe) cks. 15; calcium carbide (Skien) dms. 200. *To Goole.*—Potash muriate (Rotterdam) bgs. 700; farina (Rotterdam) bgs. 350

Heavy-chemical Markets.

March 2.

The steadiness in heavy chemicals is well maintained, but returns of exports for the past month are awaited with some anxiety. There is no doubt that imports of certain chemicals, which are required in this country, will be much smaller than has been the case for some time past. Notwithstanding the difficulties attending the seizure of an enemy trade, there appears every disposition here on the part of manufacturers to accommodate themselves to the altered course of events. In caustic soda there has been an advance of 20*s.* per ton reported for certain markets, especially South America. Potashes remain extremely firm. On "'Change" to-day there was no alteration in raw copper, and the forward outlook in this respect is regarded as quiet. Ordinary quotations for sulphate of copper are 28*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 28*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton, delivered Manchester. White powdered arsenic remains unchanged at from 18*l.* 10*s.* to 19*l.* 10*s.* per ton, delivered Manchester. Sal ammoniac and glycerin maintain late rates. There is a better feeling in yellow prussiate of potash, and prices favour sellers at from 1*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb.; soda is quoted 6*d.* to 6½*d.*; permanganate of potash remains at 120*s.* per cwt. Coal-tar products steady, though there is a quieter feeling to note in sulphate of ammonia, which may be quoted 13*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 13*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* f.o.r. Manchester.

Sicilian Tartaric Materials.

The whole of last year's production of tartar, crude argol, and wine-lees was exported from Sicily, so that the new season was entered without a single pound of old stock. The market is very firm, and not only all the tartar and crude argol so far produced has been sold, but almost the whole production up to June next has found buyers. Prices for the higher graded materials are maintained, and will probably go higher still; only wine-lees are dull, with a limited demand. The prices are: Brown St. Antimo tartar, basis 71 per cent. t.a. from bitartrate, 70*s.* 6*d.*; vinaccia tartar (85 per cent. bitartrate), 67*s.*; ditto, 70 per cent. total acid, 64*s.*; crude argol, 60 per cent. total acid, 53*s.*; ditto, 60 per cent. bitartrate, 48*s.*; wine-lees, 35 per cent. bitartrate, 15*s.* 6*d.*; ditto, 24 per cent. total acid, 14*s.* per cwt. f.o.b. Sicily, on usual test.

London Dock-dues.

The Port of London Authority have given notice that, in consequence of additional expenses entailed by increased wages and other expenditure owing to war conditions, all dock-dues and other charges (except rent) on vessels and lighters and all dock and warehouse rates, charges, and rent on goods, will be increased by 7½ per cent. from March 8, 1915.

Continental Drug and Chemical Markets.

The following notes on drugs and chemicals chiefly refer to the Hamburg and Berlin markets from February 16 to 20:

Balsams.—*Peru* has advanced to m.24 per kilo., and even m.30 has been paid in Hamburg, owing to increased demand. Fresh imports are looked for, when prices are expected to be cheaper. *Tolu* quiet, but firm at m.6.80.

Benzoic Acid ex toluol has been sold from first-hands at about m.300 per 100 kilos.

Cascara Sagrada has been active at from m.140 to m.145 per 100 kilos.; stocks are very small, and there are great difficulties in the way of obtaining fresh supplies from U.S.A.

Ergot has suddenly advanced owing to increased demand; from m.6 to m.6.50 per kilo. has been paid in Hamburg, and m.6.75 is asked for Spanish.

Hydrastis is not obtainable below m.60 per kilo.; stuff afloat is obtainable at lower prices at buyer's risk.

Ipecacuanha.—Rio has been sold at m.35 and Cartagena at m.25; demand has been active.

Lime.—From February 1 quicklime was advanced by the Rheinsche Westfälische Kalkwerke m.5 per wagon.

Lithium Salts.—Makers have advanced their prices by 10 per cent., and may go still higher.

Mercury is more freely offered at from m.225 to m.235 per bottle.

Oils (Essential).—*Bergamot* containing 35 to 37 per cent. esters is quoted m.24.50. *Cajuput* is m.2.50 per bottle. *Eucalyptus* remains dear at m.4.20; demand is very small. *Orange* is quoted m.14 for prompt delivery from Genoa. American *Peppermint* oil is m.13.50, H.G.H. m.17, and Todd's m.17.50. Japanese has been sold at m.12.75 to m.13 per kilo.

Oils (Fixed) and Fats.—The demand is rather active. *Rapeseed* quiet at m.147. *Cottonseed* is scarce at m.110 to m.115 for English refined. *Soya-bean* also scarce at m.115. *Palm-kernel* very scarce at m.145. *Lagos Palm* firm at m.125. *Hankow Wood* quiet at m.95. *Coconut* (German) dearer at m.150. *Castor* very firm; first-pressing m.275 and second-pressing at m.245. *Groundnut* is scarce at from m.120 to m.125. *Tallow* is very firm, only small quantities being offered; *Food* tallow at from m.135 to m.140; soap-manufacture quality is m.128 to m.130. *Whale* has advanced considerably; medicinal is quoted at m.116 to m.120 per barrel; whale oil No. 0 is quoted at m.102 per 100 kilos. in barrels; No. 1, m.90 per 100 kilos. Finest Japanese *Fish* in cases m.85, and ordinary m.76 per 100 kilos. *Linseed* has been active, and as the present price of whale oil is higher many dealers have sold their stocks and bought linseed. Dutch oil is quoted m.93 and German at m.98, for delivery in May.

Olive Oil.—Advices from the chief French centres state that there has been a fair revival of business since export permits have been issued. Exportation from Tunis has been entirely prohibited, even to French ports, and this has precipitated an advance, inasmuch as the old stocks available at Marseilles from that source are unfortunately very small. The fact that the Italian crop-yield is very poor is likely to divert more demand to French and Spanish qualities. Quotations in Marseilles are as follows: Sfax extra, fr.150 to fr.155; ditto, second pressing, fr.133; Algerian fine, fr.123 to fr.129; Borjas superfine, fr.138 to fr.142; Aragon superfine, fr.155 to fr.160; Levant fine, fr.115 to fr.120; Bitonto extra, fr.180 to fr.185. These prices are understood "casks to be returned" for French qualities, and delivered Customs warehouses for other descriptions.

Varia.—*Artificial Silk.*—The Hanauer Kunstseide A.G. has been dissolved, as the endeavours to sell the stocks have entirely failed. *Asbestos.*—The Norddeutsche Asbest- und Gummi-Gesellschaft, of Hamburg, has gone into liquidation. *Carbonic Acid.*—The Evacher Kohlensäure Industrie A.G., of Stuttgart, has gone into liquidation. *Cellulose.*—The Brassóer Cellulosefabrik A.G., of Turócz-Szent-Márton, is to receive a yearly subsidy of 120,000 kr. for its output of cellulose from the Minister of the Hungarian Department of Trade for the years 1914 to 1918. *Lead.*—The firm of Leyendecker & Co., of Cologne, has been declared bankrupt: total liabilities are 270,000*l.*; it is hoped to pay a dividend of 33⅓ per cent. *Magnesite.*—The Deutsch-Ungarische Magnesit A.G., founded in Budapest in 1909 with a capital of 600,000 kr. (enlarged to 1,500,000 kr. in 1912), has been dissolved as more than 50 per cent. of the capital has been lost.

Correspondence

Memoranda for Correspondents.

Communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they cannot be dealt with.

Queries by subscribers on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous subjects connected with the business are replied to in these columns if they are considered to be of general interest.

Correspondents are requested to write each query on a separate piece of paper. Every endeavour is made to reply to queries without delay, but insertion of the replies in "the next issue" cannot be guaranteed, nor, as a rule, can they be sent by post.

Letters submitted for publication (if suitable) should be written on one side of the paper only. Their publication in "The Chemist and Druggist" does not imply Editorial agreement with the opinions expressed, even when the writers use a "nom de plume."

Complete and systematic indexes of the "C. & D." are presented with the last issues in June and December each year. Every subject dealt with week by week is included, and correspondents are advised to refer to these and the "C. & D. Diary" before asking the Editor for information, so as to save time.

The Trade-mark "Aspirin"

Sir,—A very interesting point is raised by a comparison of two advertisements which appear in your current issue. I notice that Messrs. Cox's announcement reads, "The trade-mark 'Aspirin' having been voided"; while Messrs. Kerfoot's advertisement states that "Aspirin" has not been voided. It is, of course, obvious that Messrs. Kerfoot have used the word "voided" in its strictly literal sense as an "eye-catcher," and that Messrs. Cox have used it loosely as a substitute for "avoided"; but in any case the two announcements are well worth close consideration by your readers, and an interchange of views through the medium of your columns would enable pharmacists to decide what is the best course to pursue with regard to avoided trade-marks in general. In my own pharmacy I am, as far as possible, carrying out the policy hinted at in Messrs. Kerfoot's advertisement, and am keeping all avoided names in the background and concentrating my energies on the pushing of British brands the goodwill of which will not revert to Germany after the war. If chemists persist in pushing British "aspirin," they will in the long run benefit nobody but the Bayer Co., who surely in their most sanguine moments could never have expected such extraordinary luck as to have their goodwill preserved for them by the very people with whom they are at war. Another point is that when the avoided marks are restored after the war (as it may reasonably be assumed they will be), there is nothing to prevent the Bayer Co. greatly reducing the margin of profit to recoup themselves for their losses during the war; and the chemist who is forced to submit to the dictation of the Bayer Co. then, through his lack of foresight now, will feel very small indeed. Would not the patriotic as well as the profitable policy therefore seem to be to boom Messrs. Cox's "Coxpyrin" or Messrs. Kerfoot's "Salaspin," or some other British brand, and let the Bayer Co. (in company with all other German monopolists) resume possession of nothing more profitable than a "good old has-been"? Yours, etc.,

Eccles, February 27. T. Swindells.

[The salvarsan trade-mark is *suspended* and the aspirin one *avoided*. This official distinction indicates temporary user in the former case, and the opposite in the latter, as in the cases of glycine, lysol, and metol.—Editor *C. & D.*]

The B.P. Assay of Ipecacuanha-root.

Sir.—While recently assaying a sample of ipecacuanha-root by the process given in the B.P. 1914, we were surprised to discover that the fourth aqueous extraction of the ethereal solvent gave a very distinct alkaline reaction to litmus-paper.

The assay process of the B.P. 1914 reads:

"Shake 7 grams of the root, in No. 60 powder, frequently during five minutes with 70 millilitres of a mixture of one volume of chloroform and three volumes of ether; add 5 millilitres of solution of ammonia, and shake frequently during one hour; then add 5 millilitres of water, or sufficient to make the powder agglomerate on violently shaking. Separate 50 millilitres of the clear liquid, and shake first with 10 millilitres N/10 solution of hydrochloric acid and then with three successive portions, each of 3 millilitres," etc.

The following experiments are intended to prove that the amount of N/10 hydrochloric-acid solution directed to be used is insufficient to neutralise the quantity of ammonia which is taken up by the ethereal solvent, and consequently the alkaloidal figure obtained is low.

The first experiment was performed with the object of ascertaining the actual amount of ammonia taken up by the ether-chloroform solvent; 70 c.c. of the solvent was thoroughly agitated with 5 c.c. of solution of ammonia and 5 c.c. of water at intervals during one hour; 50 c.c. of the separated ethereal solution was then titrated with N/10 hydrochloric-acid solution in the presence of methyl orange, and was found to require 34 c.c. Our actual alkaloidal figure for the root obtained by strictly adhering to the B.P. method was 0.11 per cent. by weight. In the next experiment a modification of the B.P. method was used, 10 c.c. of N/2 hydrochloric acid being shaken with the 50 c.c. of the solvent. This gave us an alkaloidal content of 2.06 per cent. by weight for the same sample of the root. Another estimation was then carried out, using the U.S.P. method of assay, which gave 2.03 per cent. by weight of alkaloids. From the above experiments it will be seen that the true value of the root lies between 2.03 and 2.06 per cent., and that the B.P. directions obviously require correction by substituting 10 c.c. N/2 HCl for 10 c.c. N/10 HCl. Yours truly,

Senior and Junior. (70/9.)

A R.A.M.C. Incident.

Sir,—With reference to the remarks on the R.A.M.C. (*C. & D.*, February 27, p. 48, and previously), I remember that in the summer of 1912 a corporal called on me and asked me if I would give him a little grinding for his sergeant's examination, which was to come off in a few weeks. He stated he had eight years' experience of R.A.M.C., and had great hopes of passing this examination. I arranged with him to come to me for a few lectures, and after the first lecture I discovered how hopeless my task was. I am convinced that the average apprentice of two months would know a lot more about his work. I was greatly interested in his stories of camp-life. He told me that on one occasion he was left in charge of a camp in England; while there a private came to him for a draught. After diagnosing the case thoroughly, the corporal came to the conclusion that the correct dose for him would be 1 oz. of sal volatile. He went to the bottle labelled "Lin. Camph. Co."; he took out the cork and recognised the ammonia-fumes, and concluded at once that it must be spt. ammon. aromat. He measured out 1 oz. of the liniment carefully, and the unfortunate private drank his health. The result was that the private was unconscious for some time, but recovered. We never read anything like that in the public papers; these things are generally hushed up. Yours truly,

Lin. Camph. Co. (239/43.)

Subscribers' Symposium.

For interchange of opinion among "C. & D." readers, and brief notes on business and practical topics, especially new ideas.

Ferri Carbonas Saccharatus.

"How long would you expect to keep your stock of the above so that it still gave 33⅓ per cent. $FeCO_3$ as required by B.P. 1898? How would you store it so as to retard oxidation for the longest possible period? Two years ago I bought a small quantity from a leading house, and kept it down in the cellar, which is cool, dark, and dry, where it would not be likely to be constantly disturbed for dusting-purposes. The bottle was not reopened more than three times, and very little of the contents used. Time passes very quickly; if I had been asked how old my stock of this stuff was, I should have said six months. However, I happened to notice the date on the bottle, and brought it upstairs with the idea of examining it, but had too many interruptions and could not get at it. That same day the wholesalers' motor-van called. I had some empties to return, and sent the ferri carb. saech. with them, wrapped up and addressed to their chemist. That same night I sent a note to the chemist saying it would interest me to know how the preparation had kept. With his usual promptness and courtesy, he replied:

'Dear Mr. Kemsey-Bourne.—Your sample, I must say, shows only 11.5 per cent. $FeCO_3$. I see from our laboratory journal that the batch corresponding to this date showed 43.8 per cent. when made, so that the deterioration has been pretty rapid seeing the conditions under which it has been kept.'

I shall take care to notice particularly how ferri carb. saech., B.P. 1914, keeps."—*C. W. Kemsey-Bourne* (West Bromwich).

Dispensing Difficulties and Notes.

Readers are advised to consult "The Art of Dispensing" in regard to compounding difficulties. We welcome fresh problems and invite the co-operation and correspondence of dispensers in their elucidation.

A Throat-paint.

Sir,—How should undernoted be put out? It goes solid in time:

Glycer. acid. tannic.	...	...	ʒij.
Zinci oxidi	...	...	gr. vj.
Glycer. alumin. ...	...	...	ʒiij.

Sig.: Throat-paint.

Yours truly,
J. M. B. (7/39.)

[The paint becomes solid almost immediately after it has been compounded, and its consistence is too stiff to be workable with a throat-brush. After it has solidified rub it down with about half a fluid drachm of water, and dispenso in a tall pot. It is a somewhat mysterious compound as regards its behaviour. Glycerin of tannic acid and glycerin of alum together do not become solid; neither do oxide of zinc and glycerin of tannic acid, nor oxide of zinc and glycerin of alum. It is when the three are together that the mixture sets firm. This suggests that one of the constituents exercises a catalytic action. The firmest product resulted when part of the zinc oxide was mixed with each of the glycerins, then the two mixtures rubbed together.]

A Precipitate Question.

Fer. quin. cit.	...	...	gr. v.
Tr. nuc. vom.	...	...	ɱv.
Ac. phos. dil.	...	...	ɱx.
Spt. am. ar. ...	...	...	ɱxv.
Aq. chlorof. ad	...	...	ʒss.

Mitte ʒvj.

Sir,—On dispensing this a copious precipitate is produced. The customer says it was sent out previously "slightly cloudy." Could it have been so? I added a little tragacanth, which somewhat improved the appearance, but still it was more than "cloudy."—Yours faithfully,

S. P. (259/62.)

[There should not be a copious precipitate in this mixture. When newly compounded there is a cloudiness produced by the essential oils of the aromatic spirit of ammonia being thrown out of solution in the aqueous medium. After the mixture has stood for some hours there is a slight muddy-looking precipitate, which eonsists of colouring-matter from the nux vomica with some essential oil which it has carried with it in its descent. The mixture prepared without the aromatic spirit of ammonia remains perfectly bright. The reaction of the mixture when ready is acid. Even when sufficient aromatic spirit of ammonia is added to render the mixturo alkaline there is no precipitate other than that already described.]

An East African Formula.

Sir,—May I ask your expert advice about a tonic we have been making lately? It is as follows:

Ac. phosph. conc. ...	...	...	ʒiv.
Liq. ferri phosph. conc. pro syr. (1 to 3) ...	...	...	ʒxij.
Glycerin. ...	...	...	ʒxx.
Tinct. persionis ...	...	...	ʒv.
Aquam ad ...	...	...	Oiv.

After a few days a white deposit forms, which, upon standing some time, shakes up in flakes. Have tried allowing hydrochlorie acid to stand in the bottles for a day or two, also have tried equal parts of syrup and glycerin instead of all glycerin. No difference. Can you suggest some means of preventing this deposit and still keeping the bright red colour and pleasant taste? It is a good summer tonic, not over-heating, and picks one up very quickly.—Yours faithfully, M.P.S. (219/20.)

[Working on the lines of your recipe, we have not obtained the deposit whieh you describe. When a precipitate occurs in a mixture such as this it is usually owing to an insufficiency of aeid. The framer of the recipe has evidently provided against this by adding more acid. We have occasionally seen in a similar mixture a precipitate of lime-salt derived from hard water. It is well to use distilled water only. Glycerin is quite a good preventive of oxidation of ferrous salts, and we do not think you would get any better results by syrup substituted in part for the glycerin. You require apparently the equivalent of 48 fl. oz. of syrup of phosphate of iron. We suggest that you prepare the solution of phosphate of iron, by the B.P. instructions, requisite for this quantity of syrup, and filter it into a mixture of the glyeerin and water, then add the other ingredients and make up to measure with distilled water. It may bo that you will not require the additional acid, and the acidity to taste had better be compared with that of the tonie you have been making, so as to avoid any very noticeable difference.]

Legal Queries.

The majority of difficulties in regard to trade law are explained in the legal section of "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1915, beginning on page 405.

G. M. (18/31).—By "a month's notiee" a calendar month is understood in the retail drug-trade, and where payments are by the week and the month is longer than four weeks, the payment for the balanee over four weeks is *pro rata—e.g.*, in a thirty-one-day month four-sevenths of tho week's wage. In the case to which you refer this principle was followed, although the conditions were different from yours.

Holiday (23/46).—You will see by reference to the *C. & D. Diary* (p. 428) that we deal with the question of assistants' holidays there. It is a well-established custom in the drug-trade, and other trades, that the annual holiday is given only in the case of continued service, and under no circumstances is an employé entitled to demand money in lieu of his holiday, nor when he leaves the employment before the time that the holiday hitherto has been arranged.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas of them. When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how.

We do not as a rule repeat information which has been given in this section during the past twelve months, but give the reference to the issues in which the information may be found. If querists cannot refer to these they may obtain the numbers from the "C. & D." Office at the published price, usually 6d.

Odol (210/53).—Chemical Calculation.—"Would you please show me how to work out the quantities of potassium bicarbonate and tartaric acid required to generate sufficient carbon dioxide to fill the space of 1 cubic ft. at the pressure of the atmosphere?" The following gives the details you require:

1 cubic foot = capacity 1,000 oz. H_2O = 1,100 fl. oz. H_2O.
1,100 fl. oz. = 28.4123+1,100 = 31,253.5 c.c = 31.2535 litres.

$$\underbrace{2KHCO_3}_{184} = \underbrace{H_2C_4H_4O_6}_{150} = \underbrace{2CO_2}_{88}$$

92 75 44 = 22.4 litres,

then 273 : 273+15 5 : : 22.4 = x = 23.6 litres,

$\therefore$ $H_2C_4H_4O_6$

23.6 : 31.2535 : : 75 : x

x = 99.5 grams tartaric acid

$KHCO_3$

23.6 : 31.2535 : : 92 : x

x = 122 grams potass. bicarb.

} Calculated for 760 mm. press. +15.5° C.

T. A. R. (6/23).—There is no publication such as you indicate. We give in the *C. & D.* from time to time tables showing the price-fluctuations over long periods of particular drugs. There would be no difficulty in constructing from our Trade Reports curves of the fluctuations of other drugs.

Booco (256/44).—A diluted Dalmatian insect-powder such as you suggest would probably be quite useless as an insecticide. If your question refers to the chemical effect of mixing sulphur or borax with insect-powder, the answer is that there would be no effect.

M. E. H. (237/33).—The way to protect paper labels on dispensing-bottles is to brush them with a gelatin solution, then when that dries varnish with a sandarac-varnish or other colourless varnish.

Anglo-Indian (35/15).—The transparency now used in the front of envelopes is either transparent paper, toughened gelatin, or celluloid inserted or affixed to the envelope. The means of preparation is not a pharmaceutical process, but if any reader can give information from experience we shall be pleased to receive it for publication if suitable.

C

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Crescent Brand.

These products are made by the Ammonia Process, and are distinguished from others by their great purity.

Bicarbonate of Soda.

This Bicarbonate answers all the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia. It is a pure, refined, and recrystallised salt, particularly free from metals or any base other than soda. This sodium bicarbonate is specially suitable for the preparation of granular effervescent preparations and salines, seidlitz powders and baking powders, and is well adapted for other medicinal and domestic purposes. It is the purest and cheapest sodium bicarbonate made.

Concentrated Crystal Soda.

This sodium compound (sodium sesquicarbonate) is a variety of carbonate of soda in small silky crystals, containing much less water than ordinary washing soda; 1 lb. of it does the work of 2 lbs. of washing soda. Concentrated crystal soda is excellently suited for chemists' trade; they can make a speciality of it, and it is also suited for making water-softeners, brush powders, hair-wash powders, and the like.

Pure Alkali.
58 Degrees.

A dry, white powder: dissolves quickly and easily in water, making an excellent detergent for use by printers, bleachers, dyers, and for bottle washing. Is nearly equal to 99 per cent. carbonate of soda; is much used by glass, paper, and soap makers. The best alkali for soap powders and washing powders.

Pure Soda Crystals

Caustic Soda.

Manufactured from pure Carbonate of Soda, and supplied of all degrees of strength.

Bleaching Powder.

Carbonate of Ammonia

(Lump and Powder).

Retailers can obtain these products through any Wholesale house by specifying Brunner, Mond & Co.'s "Crescent" Brand. The Manufacturers supply wholesale quantities only, and will quote on application to

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Orris, English Ground, 1 cwt. @ 95/– cwt. 7 lbs. @ 11d. lb.
Oss. Sepiæ Pulv., 1 cwt. @ 6d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 7½d. lb.
Otto Rosæ, finest, 1 oz. @ 50/– oz.; No. 2, 1 oz. @ 30/– oz.
Oxymel Scillæ, B.P. 5 cwt. @ 34 6 cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 36/– cwt.; *7 lbs. @ 7d. lb.

Papain, 1–80, 1 oz. @ 1 9 oz.
Paraffinum Durum, B.P., 2 cwt. @ 3½d. lb.; 1 cwt. @ 3¾d. lb.; 56 lbs. @ 3¾d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 4¼d. lb.; Molle Flav., B.P., 3½ cwt. @ 23/6 cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 33/– cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 4½d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 5d. lb.; Alb. B.P., 3½ cwt. @ 66/– cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 8½d. lb.
Paraldehyde, B.P., 7 lbs. @ 7/10 lb.; 1 lb. @ 8/3 lb.
Pepsin, B.P., 1 lb. @ 12/– lb.
Phenacetin, P.B., pulv., 7 lbs. @ 11 6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 11/9 lb.
Phenazone, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 14/–; 1 lb. @ 14 6 lb.
Phenolphthalein, 7 lbs. @ 10/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 11/– lb.
Pix. Burgund., Druggists', 1¾ cwt. @ 26/6 cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 4¾d. lb.
Plumbi Acetas, Druggists', 1 cwt. @ 45/– cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 6½d. lb.; Powder, 1½d. lb. extra.
Podophyll. Resina, P.B., 1 lb. @ 13 – lb.
Potassa Caustica Sticks, P.B., 6 1-lb. Bots. @ 2/6 lb.
Potas. Acetas. Gran. P.B., 28 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.
Potas. Bicarb. Pulv., 1 cwt. @ 57/6 cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
Potass. Brom. P.B., 1 cwt. @ 3/2 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 3/4½d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 3/6 lb.
Potass. Chlor. Pulv., 7 lbs. @ 2/– lb.
Potass. Cit. B.P., 7 lbs. @ 3/– lb.
Potass. Cyanidum, 98°/, 1 cwt. @ 2/2 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 2/4 lb.
Potass. Iod., P.B., 1 cwt. @ 12 10 lb.; 14 lbs. @ 13/4 lb.; 3 lbs. @ 14/– lb.
Potass. Metabisulph., 7 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.
Potass. Permang., Cryst., 7 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.; large cryst., 7 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.
Potas. Prussias Flav., 7 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.
Pulv. Cretæ Arom. P.B., 14 lbs. @ 7d. lb.; c. Opio, B.P., 7 lbs. @ 1/9 lb.
Pulv. Glycyrrh. Co. B.P. (Green), English Ground, 56 lbs. @ 44/– cwt.
Pulv. Ipecac. Comp. P.B., 1 lb. @ 5/3 lb.
,, Jalap Comp. P.B., 1 lb. @ 1/9 lb.
,, Rhei Comp. P.B., 1 lb. @ 1/2 lb.

Quassia Chips, 1 cwt. @ 13/6 cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 2d. lb.
Quininæ Bisulph., 25 oz. @ 1/5 oz.; 10 oz. @ 1/6 oz.
Quinine Ethyl Carb. (Tasteless), 10 oz. @ 2/4 oz.
Quinine Hydrobromas, B.P., 25 oz. @ 1/8½ oz.; 10 oz. @ 1/9½ oz.
Quinine Hydrochlor., B.P., 25 ozs. @ 1/8 oz.; 10 ozs. @ 1/9 oz.
Quininæ Sulph., B.P., 100 oz. @ 1/2 oz.; 25 oz. @ 1/3½ oz.; 10 oz. @ 1/4 oz.

Rad. Gentian, English Ground, 1 cwt. @ 47/6 cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 6d. lb.
Rad. Glycyrrh. English Ground, 1 cwt. @ 33/– cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 4½d. lb.
Rad. Ipecac. Rio., 7 lbs. @ 15/–; 1 lb. @ 15/6.
Rad. Jalap, English Ground, 28 lbs. @ 1/3½ lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/4½ lb.
Rad. Rhei., E.I., English Ground, 1 cwt. @ 1/3 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/7½ lb.
Rad. Rhei. E.I. Trimmed, 7 lbs. @ 5/3 lb.; 1 lb. @ 5/9 lb.
Resorcin, B.P., 7 lbs. @ 6/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 7/– lb.

Saccharine, 7 lbs. @ 26/– lb.; .550 or .500 1 lb. @ 27/6 lb.; .330 7 lbs. @ 24/– lb.; 1 lb. @ 25/6.
Sacchar. Ust., 1 cwt. @ 27/– cwt.; 10 lbs. @ 4d. lb.
Saffron Valentia, B.P., 7 lbs. @ 48 – lb.; 1 lb. @ 50/– lb.; 1 oz. @ 3/6 oz.
Sal. Acetos., 7 lbs. @ 9½d. lb.
Salicinum, B.P., 1 lb. @ 16/10 lb.
Salol, B.P., 1 lb. @ 7/– lb.
Sang. Draconis, pulv., English ground, 7 lbs. @ 2/4 lb.
Santoninum, P.B., 8 oz. @ 205/– lb.
Sapo Cast. Alb., 10 cwt. @ 32/6 cwt.; 2 cwt. @ 33/6 cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 4¼d.; pulv., 1 cwt. @ 85/– cwt.; 56 lbs. @ 88/– cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 10d. lb.; Animal pulv., 1 cwt. @ 70/– cwt.; 56 lbs. @ 72/– cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 9d. lb.
Scammony Resin, Pulv., B.P., 7 lbs. @ 3/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/– lb.
Shellac (Orange), 1½ cwt. @ 68/– cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 9d. lb.
Soda Caustica, 28 lb. tins @ 8½d. lb.; 6 1-lb. bots. @ 10d. lb.
Soda Cit., B.P., 3 lbs. @ 3/2 lb.
Soda Sulphite, Recryst., 1 cwt. @ 17/6 cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.
Soda Sulphocarbolas, B.P., 7 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/7 lb.
Sodii Bromid., P.B., 7 lbs. @ 3/4 lb.
Soda Hyposulphite, pea cryst., 1 cwt. @ 15/– cwt.
Sodii Salicyl. Pulv., 4 lbs. @ 10/6 lb.; phys. pur., 1 lb. @ 11/– lb.
*Spt. Æther Nit. P.B., 4½ lbs. @ 3/8½ lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/11½ lb.
* ,, Ammon. Aromat., P.B., 5 lbs. @ 2/11 lb.
* ,, Chloroform, P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/8 lb.
Strontiæ Bromid., 7 lbs. @ 4/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 5/– lb.
Strychnina Cryst. B.P. 4 oz. @ 2/1 oz.; Hydroch. and Sulphate, 2d. oz. less.
Sugar of Milk, P.B., 1 cwt. @ 85/– cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 10d. lb.
Sulphonal, P.B., 1 lb. @ 15/6 lb.
*Syr. Aurant, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 10½d. lb.
* ,, Easton, B.P., 7 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.
* ,, Ferri Iodid. P.B., 7 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.
* ,, Ferri Phosph. Co., 7 lbs. @ 6½d. lb.
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* ,, Pruni Virg. B.P., 8 lbs. @ 8½d. lb.
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* ,, Rhei, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 9d. lb.
* ,, Scillæ, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 6d. lb.
* ,, Sennæ, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 9½d. lb.
* ,, Tolut, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 8½d. lb.

Thymol, 1 lb. @ 26/– lb.
Tinct. Aurantii Recens., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/6 lb.; bond, 8½d. Aquos, 10d. lb.
*Tinct. Belladon., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/3 lb.; bond, 6½d. Aquos, 1/– lb.
*Tinct. Benzoini Comp., P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/7 lb.; bond, 10d.
*Tinct. Camph. Comp. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.; bond, 6½d. Aquos, 1/1 lb.
*Tinct. Cantharidis, P.B., 5 lbs. @ 4/– lb.; bond, 6d. lb.
*Tinct. Capsici, B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/10 lb.; bond, 6d. lb. Aquos, 10d. lb.
*Tinct. Card. Comp., P.B., 5 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.; bond, 7½d. lb. Aquos, 1/– lb.
*Tinct. Catechu, P.B., 5 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.; bond, 7½d. lb. Aquos, 1/– lb.
*Tinct. Chlorof. c. Morph., P.B. 1885, 5 lbs. @ 2/– lb.; bond, 1/6½ lb.
*Tinct. Cinchon. Comp., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/2 lb.; bond, 1/0½ lb. Aquos, 1/2 lb.
*Tinct. Cinchon. Rub., P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3 1 lb.; bond, 10d. lb. Aquos, 1/2 lb.
*Tinct. Digitalis, B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3 3 lb.; bond, 6½d. lb. Aquos, 1 – lb.
*Tinct. Gelsem. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 2/11 lb.; bond, 6½d. lb. Aquos, 1/3 lb.
*Tinct. Gentianæ Comp., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 1/11½ lb.; bond, 7½d. lb. Aquos, 1/– lb.
*Tinct. Hyoscyami, B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3 2 lb.; bond, 7½d. lb. Aquos, 1 5 lb.
*Tinct. Iodi., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 4/8 lb.; Fort. @ 6/– lb.; bond, 1/9 lb.; decolor., 5 lbs. @ 4/10 lb.; bond, 1/6½.
*Tinct. Lavandulæ Comp., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/10 lb.; bond, 7½d. lb. Aquos, 1/– lb.
*Tinct. Myrrhæ, B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/9 lb.; bond, 9½d. lb.
*Tinct. Nucis Vom., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/10 lb.; bond, 6d. lb. Aquos, 1/– lb.
*Tinct. Opii., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 5/– lb.; bond, 3/4 lb.
*Tinct. Opii Aquos, 5 lbs. @ 3/– lb.
*Tinct. Quininæ Amm., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/10 lb.; bond, 1/0½ lb.
*Tinct. Rhei Co., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/– lb.; bond, 10d. lb. Aquos, 1/– lb.
*Tinct. Scillæ, B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.; bond, 7½d. Aquos, 10d. lb.
*Tinct. Senegæ, P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/3 lb.; bond, 1/5½ lb. Aquos, 1/5½ lb.
*Tinct. Strophanth., P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/10 lb.; bond, 8½d. lb.
*Tinct. Valerianæ, 5 lbs. @ 2/9 lb.; bond, 6d. lb. Aquos, 1/– lb.
*Tinct. Valerianæ Ammon., P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/1 lb.; bond, 8½d. lb. Aquos, 1/2 lb.
*Tinct. Zingib., P.B., 5 lbs. @ 4/– lb.; bond, 6½d. lb.
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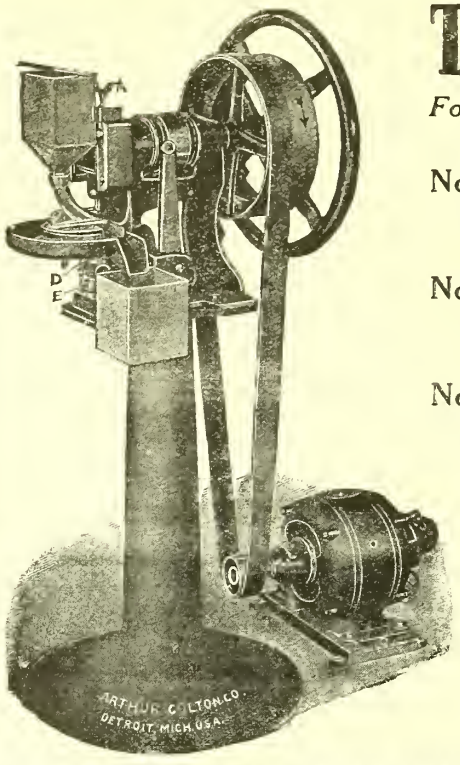
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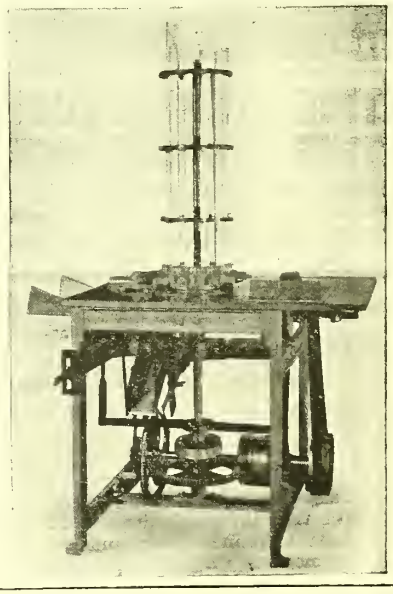
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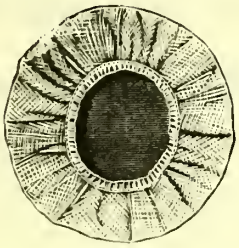


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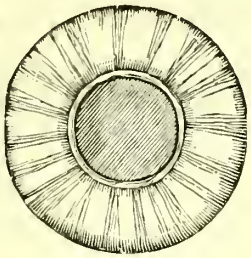
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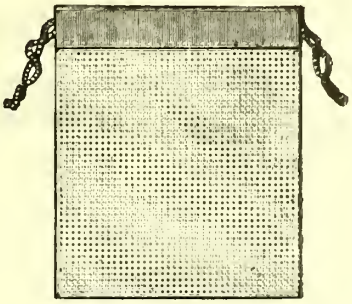
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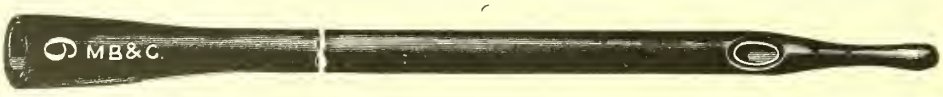
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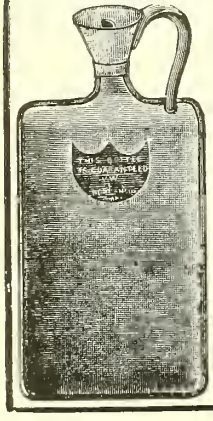
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60-seconds, plain	,,	10	0
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Certificate of accuracy verified by Kew Observatory for any of above Thermometers ... ... ,, 15 0

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				s.	d.
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4	,, lens front	12/-	,,	= 4	0
3	60-seconds, plain	10/-	,,	= 2	6
1	,, lens front	14/-	,,	= 1	2
6	30-seconds, plain	12/-	,,	= 6	0
3	,, lens front	16/-	,,	= 4	0

29 Thermometers. **List Price £1 5 8**

The assortment for 20/- net cash with order.

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				s.	d.
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3	,, lens front	16/-	,,	= 4	0
1	60-seconds, plain	15/-	,,	= 1	3
1	,, lens front	20/-	,,	= 1	8
4	30-seconds, plain	18/-	,,	= 6	0
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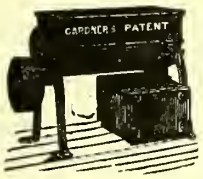
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Carriage Paid.
2 gross. 2½% 5 gross, 5% 10 gross, 7½%
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CHEAP BOTTLES for Dispensing.

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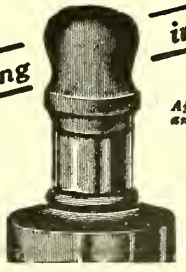
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THE WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION that these Pessaries have obtained since their invention by W. J. Rendell in 1885 has induced unscrupulous persons to place upon the market worthless and injurious compounds, with colourable imitations of W. J. Rendell's labels. To distinguish the genuine Pessaries from these fraudulent concoctions, see that the Registered Trade Mark and Number, in ***RED INK***, are upon each box thus :

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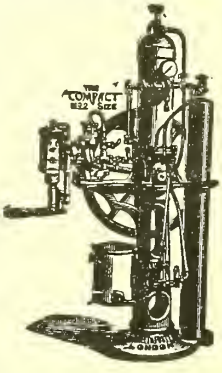
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and everyone to whom space is an object, and can be used for filling Syphons, Codd's Bottles, or Cork Bottles.

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ARE READY FOR USE IMMEDIATELY!
REQUIRE NO FIXING!

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1/1½ size Phosferine	...	**10/2½** per dozen net	
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PHOSFERINE.

PERPETUAL INJUNCTION

WITH

DAMAGES AND COSTS,

obtained against THE VENDOR for using the word

PHOSFERQUIN.

In the High Court of Justice.

CHANCERY DIVISION.

Before MR. JUSTICE COZENS-HARDY.

Between ASHTON & PARSONS, LIMITED,
Proprietors of "Phosferine" (*Plaintiffs*)
AND
THE VENDOR OF PHOSFERQUIN (*Defendant*).

A PERPETUAL INJUNCTION with damages and costs was granted on the 14th December, 1900, restraining the above Defendant, his servants and agents from in any manner infringing the Plaintiffs' Registered Trade Mark, 6530, and from selling or offering or exposing or advertising for sale or procuring to be sold any medical preparation not prepared by the Plaintiffs under the name of "Phosferine" or under any other name which by colourable imitation of the Plaintiffs, word "Phosferine" or otherwise was calculated to represent or lead to the belief that such preparation is "Phosferine" or is a preparation of the Plaintiffs, and from selling or supplying any such preparation as aforesaid in response to orders for "Phosferine" or for a preparation of the Plaintiffs or from otherwise passing off or enabling or assisting others to pass off any such preparation as aforesaid as or for "Phosferine" or a preparation of the Plaintiffs.

All information relating to the infringement or dealers in infringements of "Phosferine" will be confidentially treated, and should be addressed to the proprietors of "Phosferine,"

ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD.

LA BELLE SAUVAGE, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

Or to Messrs. J. E. EVANS-JACKSON & CO.,
Patent Agents,
Bristol House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

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Chemists should impress upon their Customers that not only is this Water purer and better than any German or other Foreign brand, but that in using "AQUAPERIA" they are keeping money in this Country, are assisting a Home Industry, and giving employment to Britishers—a true form of Patriotism.

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